

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 23rd April 1947.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. President (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Boiler Inspectors in the Province.

* 158-A Q.—SRI P. VIRABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Boiler Inspectors have to make surprise inspection and if so, how many times a year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Inspectors;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase their status; and

(d) if so, in what stage it is?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) Yes; at least once a year.

“(b) The Chief Inspector of Boilers has reported that the question is under his examination and that he will submit proposals shortly.

“(c) & (d) The Chief Inspector of Boilers has reported that proposals for improvement in the conditions of service, salaries, travelling allowance and conveyance allowance are under examination and will be submitted to Government through the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Defence).”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“May I know the number of boilers, Boiler Inspectors are expected to inspect at least once a year?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Notice.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Chief Inspector of Boilers did not submit proposals for increasing the emoluments of the Boiler Inspectors to the Cabinet Sub-Committee on the revision of salaries?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“No, Sir.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“Were not the Heads of Departments invited to send their proposals for the revision of salaries to the Cabinet Sub-Committee on the revision of salaries?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Yes, Sir.”

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Admission into Medical Colleges.

* 158-B Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Sri B. Bhima Rao) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to implement the recommendation of the Bhore Committee with regard to admission of one-third of the students into the Medical Colleges on grounds of merit only; and

(b) if so, whether instructions have been issued to the Principals of the various Medical Colleges to the above effect?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) & (b) Pending final decision on the recommendation of the Bhore Committee, Government ordered that, in connexion with the admission to the Medical Colleges (as well as the Engineering Colleges), during 1946-47, 20 per cent of the seats should be reserved for candidates selected on grounds of merit. The question whether such reservation of seats should be continued for 1947-48 is under consideration.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, when the Government hope to arrive at a decision in this matter?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Early in June, Sir.”

Motor Transport Co-operative Societies.

* 159 Q.—SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM : Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a scheme for starting motor transport co-operative societies for ex-servicemen; if so, what are the details and what is the financial guarantee offered to Scheduled Banks by the Government for such schemes;

(b) whether it is a fact that jeeps are proposed to be used as taxis in such service; and whether the Government have satisfied themselves that the use of jeeps as taxis is in accordance with Motor Vehicles Act;

(c) whether it is a fact that ex-servicemen are asked to invest moneys for such a scheme, and if so, how much per man; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the question whether such new transport services will throw any of the existing lorry and taxi-drivers and other staff connected with the operation of these out of employment, and if so, whether the Government propose to provide alternative employment for such persons?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“(a) The Government have generally approved a scheme submitted by the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment for the formation of 20 District Motor Transport Societies, one for each district, except in Chingleput, Ramnad, The Nilgiris, Cuddapah and South Kanara and one Central Society at Madras for ex-servicemen. A brief note giving details of the scheme^a is

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placed on the table of the House. The Government have guaranteed an overdraft of Rs. 32 lakhs with the Indian Bank, Limited, Madras.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) A member must pay Rs. 50 for each share taken by him.

“(d) The Government consider that it is unlikely that any person will be thrown out of employment since the ex-servicemen's Transport Co-operatives will only supplement and not replace the present transport services.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ In view of the poor response from ex-servicemen to various schemes of rehabilitation undertaken by the Government, will the Government consider the desirability of getting all schemes, especially this matter of transport scheme, re-examined and altered, wherever necessary, so that public funds may not be wasted? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Government have accepted the scheme and they do not believe that public funds are being wasted on this.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know what is the staff employed under the Directorate of Resettlement for this particular purpose of motor transport? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Notice.”

Textile bribery case.

* 160 Q.—SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAM CHETTIYAR : Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the appeals against acquittal preferred by the Government in Textile bribery case were dismissed by the High Court;

(b) the amount spent in respect of this case both in the Magistrate's Court and in the High Court;

(c) who advised the appeal in the case in the face of strong judgment of the trial court;

(d) whether the Government would place on the table of the House my letter to the Hon. Minister, dated 19th May 1946, strongly advising against the filing of an appeal against the acquittal and state what steps were taken in pursuance of the facts stated therein; and

(e) why the Government allowed an appeal to be filed and public funds wasted to the extent of about Rs. 10,000 in spite of the facts disclosed in the lower Court's judgment?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) There was no expenditure to Government by way of fees to their Law officers in connexion with the prosecutions in the

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Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. The fee payable to the Law officers concerned for the appeals in the High Court has not yet been settled.

" (c) & (e) The appeal was filed after consultation with the Advocate-General.

" (d) No letter from the hon. Member, dated 19th May 1946, was received by the Government."

(Sri S. A. S. Rm. Ramanatham Chettiar wanted a Tamil translation of the answer.)

MR. PRESIDENT :—" You know English. If you want, I shall ask the Hon. Minister to read out the answer again."

(The answer was read out a second time.)

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if the Advocate-General advised the Government to file an appeal against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is the presumption."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Who appeared on behalf of Government in the appeal, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Advocate-General, Sir."

SRI S. A. S. Rm. RAMANATHAM CHETTIYAR :—" எனது 19-ம் தேதி லெட்டரை மந்திரிக்கு அனுப்பி காப்பி வைத்திருக்கிறேன். "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" அந்த லெட்டர் வரவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். "

SRI S. A. S. Rm. RAMANATHAM CHETTIYAR :—" இந்த கேசுக்கு பணம் சிலவாகவில்லையா? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" முதல் கேசுக்கு பணம் சிலவு இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அப்பீலுக்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் சிலவாகும் என்று இன்னும் தெரியவில்லை. "

SRI S. A. S. Rm. RAMANATHAM CHETTIYAR :—" அதற்கு எவ்வளவு சிலவாகும் என்று தெரியுமா? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" அதைப்பற்றி நான் பதில் சொல்வதற்கு தயாராக இல்லை. "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The intention of the question seems to be whether Government was justified in preferring the opinion of the Advocate-General." (Laughter.)

Court of Enquiry to enquire into Labour disputes.

* 161 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Sri P. R. K. Sarma): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Court of Enquiry has been appointed to enquire into the conditions of the workers in the Motor Transport Engineering, Type-casting and other allied concerns and make recommendations to the Government;

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(b) if so, what the scope and terms of reference of the enquiry are;

(c) who are the persons constituting the Court of Enquiry and what is the immediate necessity for the constitution of the Court of Enquiry;

(d) whether the constitution of this Court of Enquiry is intended to suspend or put an end to all conciliation proceedings and negotiations between various organized Trade Unions and employers in the industries that have been going on;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Madras Provincial Foundry, Smithy and General Engineering Works Union, representing the workers employed in about thirty engineering firms gave notice of a strike of definite demands;

(f) whether the notice of strike was withdrawn on the assurance of the Commissioner of Labour to intercede and bring about a settlement;

(g) whether negotiations between the said Union and the concerned employers have been going on with the help of the Commissioner of Labour for the last six months and final agreement was about to be reached when the Court of Enquiry was announced by the Government;

(h) whether the said conciliation proceedings and negotiations between the Union and Engineering employers have been given up by the Commissioner of Labour;

(i) whether the said Union has objected to the stopping of the conciliations and negotiations by the Commissioner of Labour and has intimated that in view of his attitude the Union would call for a strike as per notice kept under suspense in view of the conciliation proceedings; and

(j) at whose request the Court of Enquiry was constituted?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The object of the enquiry is to have a comprehensive picture of the conditions of service of the workers in the motor transport services, motor transport workshops, engineering firms and type foundries in the province in order to standardize them as far as possible.

“(c) Sri Rao Bahadur M. Venkataramayya, Retired District and Sessions Judge, is the Court of Enquiry and it was constituted on the report of the Commissioner of Labour that the conditions of the workers in these concerns are unsatisfactory.

“(d) No, Sir.

“(e) No, Sir.

“(f) The question does not arise.

“(g) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and to the latter part in the negative.

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- " (h) Conciliation in respect of general matters such as rates of wages, bonus, etc., will be given up but matters relating to individual foundries and points not covered by the Court of Enquiry will continue to be looked into.
- " (i) It is understood that no notice of strike has been served but that the hon. Member in his capacity as the President of the Madras Provincial Foundry Smithy Workers' Union, has written to the Commissioner of Labour, that the Union would serve notice of strike if the demands were not settled immediately.
- " (j) The Court of Enquiry was appointed at the instance of the Commissioner of Labour."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether Government will resort to the appointment of a Court of Enquiry only when all methods of conciliation have failed? Am I right in thinking so? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I do not concede that proposition, as a rule. But wherever there is difficulty, and nothing less than a Court of Enquiry would settle the matter, Government will always appoint a Court of Enquiry."

Producers'-cum-consumers' societies.

* 162 Q.—K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the organization of the producers'-cum-consumers' societies was opposed by the public in the delta and that the share capital was collected by official pressure and not paid voluntarily by the members;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Co-operative department expressed no great hopes about the working of these societies;

(c) why the Co-operative department was not asked to lend the services of experienced Co-operative officials for the posts of secretaries;

(d) why no Muslim was selected as secretary of any of the societies;

(e) whether it is a fact that the secretaries were selected mostly from amongst Congressmen;

(f) whether it is a fact that the ration shops that were hitherto managed by other co-operative societies and retailers were also being forced to be taken up by these new societies; and

(g) whether it is a fact that the Muslim retailers and Harijan retailers were not exempted from such coercion?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" (a) Share capital was not collected by official pressure. It was obtained on a voluntary basis. There was no general opposition but certain sections of the public who were likely to be affected by the formation of the societies did not welcome the scheme. No

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official pressure was used to collect share capital. Officials assisted the non-officials in the propaganda for the collection of shares.

“(b) No.

“(c) The Co-operative department is short of hands and could spare with difficulty only the staff required for supervision.

“(d) The posts were advertised. Only four Muslims applied and of them three were selected for training and were posted as secretaries. But all of them left the posts voluntarily as they did not find the work congenial.

“(e) No.

“(f) Under the scheme, wholesale, as well as retail distribution has to be done by the societies. There is, therefore, no question of forcing the societies to take up retail ration shops.

“(g) No exemption has been made in regard to ration shops run by Muslims or Harijans or any other community. Instructions have been issued to absorb as many retailers as possible in the scheme provided they are willing to come in and have a good record.”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that share capital is collected by official pressure? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ No, Sir.”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and even Stationary Sub-Magistrates have closed their offices and went out on collecting shares in my district? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Government are not aware, Sir.”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Will the Government make an enquiry into this in view of the allegations now made in this House? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ If particular instances are brought to the notice of the Government, they will be looked into.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government have received complaints that mill-owners in Nidadavolu were coerced to join these societies on pain of cancellation of their licence? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I have no information on that point.”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“ Are the Government aware how many single shareholders there are in these societies? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Notice.”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“ Are the Government aware that one family was made to subscribe as much as Rs. 2,000? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Notice.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that most of the shareholders of these societies are persons other than ryots? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ There is no special provision made for ryots only. Whoever subscribes to these societies, become members, whether they are producers, merchants or mill-owners.”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“ Are the Government aware that in these societies actual consumers like mill-hands are not shareholders? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will please repeat the question.”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that in these societies there are no shareholders who are real consumers like mill workers? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I do not know what the hon. Member means. Mill workers alone are not consumers. Whoever gets the benefit of a ration shop is a consumer. I do not think that mill-owners and mill workers alone should be classed as consumers.”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ In view of the Government's practical admission on the floor of the other House that these co-operative societies have failed in their objective . . . ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ May I draw the attention of the hon. Member that we are not aware of any such admission here to permit a supplementary question on that basis? ”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ In view of the fact that these producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies have failed in their objective, will the Government think of revising their policy in regard to these societies? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ We have stated the fact that these societies have failed in procurement. But the Government have made no further admission in this matter. It is too early to give out the intentions of the Government before they are in full possession of the facts.”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ In view of the fact that one of the two main objectives of the societies, namely, procurement, has failed, will the Government think of abolishing these societies and restore the *status quo* before the societies were formed? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Is there a general admission that the societies have failed *in toto*? There is no such admission.”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ That is the inference that one can naturally draw from what all has happened, Sir.”

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Whatever the hon. Member may infer, the Government have so far admitted that in Guntur district the societies have failed in procuring the full target amount: No further inference is necessary or called for."

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that in these societies every producer and every consumer is entitled to become a member and there is no ban on anybody becoming a member, and the share is fixed at as low as Rs. 5 per share? "

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—" The share is Rs. 25."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Anybody who subscribes can become a member."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the affairs of these societies are conducted by officials and the managing committees are there only in name? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" They are managed by directors elected by shareholders. The Co-operative department has been asked to lend their officers for the supervision of these societies."

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the directors are recruited only from a single political party in the Congress, I mean from within the Congress? (Interruption.) I mean from those belonging to the ex-Ministerial Group? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The directors are elected by the shareholders. That is the rule. In regard to particular groups of people becoming directors, they should have had the votes of shareholders for that. The shareholders should have voted for them."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the rate of procurement for cholam is Rs. 15 while the controlled market rate is Rs. 16? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I am not aware of the details."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I ask whether the Government have deputed a special officer to study the working of these societies, and if so, whether his report will be placed on the table of the House? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Is that a separate question? "

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" It arises out of the working of the co-operative societies."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" But anything connected with the co-operative societies will not arise out of the question."

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that some of the secretaries of these societies have had only four days' training in the training camp? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" No, Sir, a training for one month was given to these secretaries in various subjects."

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SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—" May I know who bore the charges of the training camp? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I can find out later on."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the directors of these societies are nominated, and if so, who nominates them? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" To start with the first set of directors have been nominated by the authority on the spot. It is only a temporary arrangement. As soon as the societies are able to stand on their legs without any further help, election will take place according to the rules."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" In view of the great ignorance that prevails in the House on this subject, will the Government publish a statement explaining the genesis of these producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies, the persons who are responsible for the creation of the present societies, the method of election of directors by shareholders, the method by which secretaries to the various societies were appointed and also give a brief report on the working of each one of these societies up to 31st March of this year? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The Government have laid before the Assembly yesterday the whole of the procurement figures for Guntur till nearly the end of this month."

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" When I was referring to that subject, I was asked not to refer to it."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Because it was specifically asked, I said we have placed a copy on the table of the other House. Certainly we will place a copy of the same on the table of this House also. But with regard to the working of the whole scheme as demanded by Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, I should ask for some time. I shall certainly call for a report and give all the information asked for."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" It will be very helpful to decide the issue with regard to these societies."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Can we get an assurance from the Government that the request of the hon. Member will be complied with? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I said that the Government accept the suggestion and will certainly comply with the request."

Permits to motor cars.

* 163 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of new motor cars which became available for distribution since 1st May 1945 and the number distributed in the city and the districts (districtwar figures);

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(b) the names of applicants who secured permits since 15th January 1946;

(c) whether before granting permit the fact that the applicants already possess cars is verified and if so, who the verifying authority is;

(d) whether it is a fact that people owning cars in good condition have been granted permits;

(e) whether there is any objection to the grant of permits to owners of cars of make of particular year or years;

(f) whether it is a fact that application for permits from persons such as Presidents of Co-operative Wholesale Stores who have to supervise and control procurement and distribution operations have long been pending;

(g) what steps are taken to prevent the sale of new cars by permit-holders and whether there have been any prosecutions for the violation of the rule relating to the sale of new cars without permission; and

(h) whether the Government will place on the table of the House the instructions issued by Government to the Provincial Motor Transport Controller from time to time relating to grant of permits of new cars?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“(a) 960 new cars became available for distribution during the period from 1st May 1945 to 3rd March 1947. (Under clause 7 of the Madras Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1947, fourteen new cars out of 142 imported into this Province have been reserved up to date for distribution by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller.) The number of new cars distributed in the city and the districts is given below:—

Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	15
East Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	11
West Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	8
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	12
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	16
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	10
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	10
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	9
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	19
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	18
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	19
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	7

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Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	9
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	34
Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	8
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	45
South Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	10
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	75
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	32
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	572
Total						960

" (b) A list ^a of persons to whom permits were issued from 1st January 1946 is placed on the table of the House.

" (c) The applicants were required to furnish this information in the printed form of application used for the purpose but the statements were not verified unless the Provincial Motor Transport Controller had any reason to doubt their authenticity.

" (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (f) of question No. 23 (starred) answered on the floor of the House on 8th August 1946.

" (e) Government had issued instructions that it should not normally be considered as a genuine reason that a owner wanted a smaller car or that a car of 1939 or later model was not sufficiently dependable.

" (f) Among businessmen, co-operative wholesale stores and presidents of such stores have been given preference in granting permits for new cars. Ten applications were received from co-operative societies or presidents of such societies of whom six have been granted permits so far. Of the four remaining, one application was in September 1946, two in October 1946 and one in December 1946.

" (g) The Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1945, was amended in November 1946 to prevent transfer of ownership of cars bought under permit. There have been no prosecutions for violation of clause 9 (a) of the Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1945.

" (h) Instructions were issued to the Provincial Motor Transport Controller from time to time. Government do not consider it desirable that such instructions, which are confidential, should be placed on the table.

" For the information of the House, I shall read the answer given to clause (f) of question No. 23 referred to in the answer to clause (d) of this question—The question was—

" (f) whether it is a fact that permits have been issued even to persons having one or more cars in good condition ;"

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" The answer was as follows :—

' (f) Permits have in some cases been issued to persons having only one car registered in their name. In most cases, their existing cars were old and some of those cars though in fair condition were stated to be uneconomical and undependable. In the case of big firms and institutions, permits have been issued, even though they were owning more than one car in fair condition, considering their needs."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I am very grateful to the Hon. Minister for having given us so many facts and figures. May I know why only one car has been allotted to Kurnool district and whether the allotment depends upon the number of applications or the discretion of the Provincial Controller?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" The number of permits issued in any one district depends upon the number of applications and the urgent needs of the several applicants who apply."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Is it the opinion of the Government that the needs of Malabar received 45 cars and Nilgiris which received 32 are more than those of Kurnool where railway communications are very defective?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" There can be no standardization in these matters."

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Is the Government aware that when persons who owned cars, when they got permits for new cars they sold away their old cars for high prices?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" That was why the control orders were amended to prevent such abuses."

MR. K. O. ANTHONI :—" Are the Government aware of the report widely prevalent in the City that a payment has to be made before getting a permit?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" I will be grateful if a specific case is brought to the notice of the Government."

MR. K. O. ANTHONI :—" Will the Government make an enquiry if facts are placed before them?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" As I have already said, if a specific case is brought to the notice of the Government, the Government will make an enquiry."

Appeals against the order of Rent Controller.

* 164 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are still entertaining appeals against the orders of the Rent Controller;

(b) whether the Rent Control Act has taken away the jurisdiction of the Government and vested the power to redress entirely in the courts;

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(c) whether in the case of one P. L. M. Muthiah Chettiyar, No. 45, Tiruvottiyur High Road, Washermanpet, the Government issued directions interfering with the execution proceedings of the City Civil Court; and

(d) if so, under what authority?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“(a) & (b) Appeals against the orders of the Rent Controllers lie only to the appellate authorities appointed by Government under section (12) (1) (a) of the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1946 and not to the Government. Only revision petitions in respect of orders passed by Rent Controllers and Collectors before 1st October 1946, i.e., before the Act came into force, lie to Government. No revision petition lies to Government in respect of orders passed by Rent Controllers or appellate authorities under the Act after 30th September 1946.

“(c) The Government have only granted extension of time to the tenant to vacate the premises. They were not aware that the owner had taken execution proceedings in the Civil Court against the tenant when they granted the extension of time.”

“(d) Under sub-clause (2A) of clause 8 of the Madras House Rent Control Order, 1945.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know whether the Madras House Rent Control Order, 1945, lapsed as soon as the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1946, was passed?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“There are two aspects of the question. One is that the actual operative portion of the House Rent Control Order lapsed on 30th September 1946. The other is that certain rights conferred under that order are renewed for the benefit of the people.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to section 18 of the Madras Buildings Act which ousts the jurisdiction of the Government?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“That is with reference to the position on and from 1st October 1946.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Is it the contention of the Government that in respect of orders passed before 1st October 1946 they can still exercise revisionary powers?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“Legal pandits including the highest authority, the Advocate-General, have advised that there are certain powers and rights conferred which would have to be renewed even subsequent to 1st October 1946.”

Abolition of petrol rationing.

* 165 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state the reason for the continuation of petrol rationing and when the public may expect the abolition or relaxation of this control?

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THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ The Government of India is the controlling authority for petrol rationing. The main reasons for the continuance of petrol rationing are, apart from general shortage, inadequate transport capacity and bulk storage facilities. The Government of India have recently stated that it will not be possible either to abolish or relax petrol rationing in the near future.”

Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners.

* 166 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether in pursuance of G.O. Ms. No. 4653, Development, dated 19th December 1946, Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners have been appointed for each district;

(b) what the qualifications and emoluments prescribed for these posts are;

(c) who the appointing authority is;

(d) whether the posts were advertised and applications invited for the same.

(e) whether the appointments have been made and who the persons are together with their qualifications and the districts to which they belong; and

(f) what the functions of these Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners are?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) No qualifications are prescribed for the posts of the Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners. The scale of pay sanctioned for the post is Rs. 250—50/2—700 per mensem.

“ (c) The Government.

“ (d) No.

“ (e) Yes. Nineteen Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners were recently appointed. The persons appointed, their qualifications and the districts to which they belong are furnished in the statement^a placed on the table of the House.

“ (f) Consequent on the reorganization of the Textile Control Department ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 4653, Development, dated 19th December 1946, the Collectors are made fully responsible for all items of work relating to textiles in the districts concerned. The Collectors are responsible for the following items of work :—

(1) All licensing;

(2) enforcement of all textile control measures; and

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(3) distribution, in consultation with the District, Taluk, Town and Village Committees of the district quota of cloth and yarn.

The Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners are the Special Assistants to the Collectors for the textile control work detailed above."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether there is any proposal to appoint more Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners in the near future? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" There is no such proposal, but if there is need, the Government will certainly consider."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" If the need arises, will the Government call for applications and then choose? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The suggestion of the hon. Member will be borne in mind."

Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.

* 167 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Sri K. Natarajan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether a memorial has been received by the Government from the Secretary, Tanjore Maharajah Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, praying for a grant of an annual subsidy of Rs. 11,000 to be utilized for the preservation and publications of rare and valuable manuscripts in the Library;

(b) whether it was originally a private library belonging to the reigning Princes of Tanjore who maintained the Library, and added books and manuscripts thereto from time to time;

(c) whether after the claimants to the private properties of the last Raja of Tanjore agreed to the preservation of the Library as a Public Library, and set apart one lakh of rupees for its upkeep, the Government in G.O. No. 1306, Home (Education), took over the management under the Charitable Endowments Act and framed a scheme for the management of the same;

(d) whether that one lakh of rupees was originally invested in 5 per cent Government of India loan which investment continued till 1939;

(e) whether afterwards on account of the termination of the 5 per cent loan, the amount was reinvested in 3½ per cent Government of India non-terminable loan;

(f) whether, therefore, the income of Rs. 5,000 derived by the Library till 1939 was reduced to Rs. 3,500;

(g) whether even the 3½ per cent loan was terminated by the Government of India on 16th September 1946;

(h) whether the endowment of the library had therefore to be invested in 3 per cent loan, and hence the income reduced by another Rs. 500;

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(i) whether between the years 1927-1933 the Government had been making grants to the Library;

(j) whether in 1940 another grant was made by the Government to the Library for adjusting the expenditure on account of the fall in the income of the Library from 1939;

(k) whether the memorial of the Honorary Secretary refers to the fact that the present income of the Library of Rs. 3,000 from the investment is not sufficient to meet the establishment charges of the Library;

(l) whether the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Poona, is receiving an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Government of Madras;

(m) whether in view of the necessity for the preservation and publication of the very valuable manuscripts and in view of the Library being the only manuscripts library of the Presidency, barring the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, the Government propose to sanction suitable annual grants to the library as per the request of the memorialist; and

(n) whether the Government will be pleased to make provision for grants in the next budget?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“(a) to (e) Yes.

“(f) Yes; from Rs. 5,232 to Rs. 3,759.

“(g) Yes.

“(h) Yes. The income was reduced to Rs. 3,222.

“(i) Yes.

“(j) Yes; a recurring subsidy of Rs. 1,500 was applied for, a sum of Rs. 1,250 was sanctioned as a special case only for the year 1940.

“(k) Yes.

“(l) Yes, for the specific purpose of preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata.

“(m) & (n) The proposal is under consideration.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“May I know whether a majority of the books in the Saraswathi Mahal Library are in Telugu?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“May I know whether it is a fact that there is no Andhra on the committee appointed to enquire into the library, although a large number of books are in Telugu?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“The Government will consider whether there is any need for the inclusion of an Andhra member.”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“Since there are very many manuscripts in Telugu, why should not research scholars in Telugu be appointed and put it in Supplementary Budget?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“No assurance can be given, but the suggestion will be considered.”

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AN HON. MEMBER :—“ Is it the presumption that only Andhras know Telugu? ”

SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAM CHETTIYAR :—“ தெலுங்கில் உள்ளதற்கு தமிழில் இருக்குமா என்று கேட்கிறேன் ”.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Notice.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

New well-subsidy scheme.

12 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to place on the table of the House, particulars of wells sunk districtwar, the amount of loans sanctioned, the amount of subsidy disbursed, the number of wells completed and the number under construction and the acreage brought under cultivation?

A.—The statement ^a below gives the latest information available in respect of the first three well-subsidy schemes introduced by this Government. (A new scheme has been sanctioned with effect from 1st March 1947 in supersession of the three earlier schemes.)

Tour of Hon. Ministers.

13 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of days each Hon. Minister has been on tour (monthwar) since the Ministry assumed office and the districts visited by them; and

(b) the amount of travelling allowance drawn by each Hon. Minister (monthwar)?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement ^b showing the number of days each Hon. Minister was on tour, the places visited and the travelling allowance drawn in respect of those tours during the months May 1946 to January 1947 is appended.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce to the House that the following message, dated Fort St. George, 22nd April 1947, received by me from the Hon. Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly :—

In accordance with rule 94 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras City Municipal (Second Amendment Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1947) as passed by the Assembly on 22nd April 1947 and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council.”

* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 758-759 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 760-765 infra.

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III.—GUNTUR FOOD POSITION.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I am told that a statement on the Guntur Food Position has been placed on the table of the House.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Can we ask questions on the statement now or on a subsequent date? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Not to-day at any rate.”

IV.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

A—BILLS.

THE MADRAS CITY TENANTS' PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1947.

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, it is with a feeling of some trepidation that I rise to move the motion standing in my name for leave to introduce the Bill. That is because the Government adopted a somewhat curious attitude when Bills were introduced by private members in this House on the last occasion. I hope that the appeal that we made on that occasion that a convention should be established that at the stage of introduction the Government should not oppose, reserving to themselves the right to take up any attitude they like afterwards, would be followed and that I will be permitted to introduce this Bill.

“ My Bill seeks to amend an Act of 1921. I hope you will allow me the indulgence to give in a few words the history of this legislation. If the Preamble to the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act is read, it will be seen that this legislation was undertaken by the Government to give protection to tenants in many parts of the City of Madras who had constructed buildings on others' lands in the hope that they would not be evicted so long as they paid a fair rent for the land. Then it was my privilege to work under the guidance of the late Diwan Bahadur Varadarajulu Naidu and set up an agitation for the promulgation of this legislation. We were ably assisted by Dr. Besant who was then editing ' New India '. When the facts were brought to the notice of the then Law Member, late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, he immediately wanted to go to the succour of the unfortunate tenants who were being evicted from lands occupied by them and on which they had built superstructures in the hope that they would not be evicted so long as they paid fair rent for the land. These were the hey-days of the Justice Party. The Justice Party occupied every place of power and authority ; almost all public bodies were monopolized by them. Even in the Justice Party, as in any party, there were vested interests and there was a certain amount of opposition to certain clauses of the Bill. But realizing that the main object would be frustrated if he persisted in giving the relief that was demanded by us on behalf of the tenants, Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar compromised on many points and yielded to the agitation of those who had a voice in shaping the legislation, and the Bill emerged from the Council in its present form. As is usual with legislation of this kind, a great deal of case law has grown and

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in a number of decisions on various points, the Hon'ble Judges of the Madras High Court have indicated that the Act was defective and that it could not fulfil its object of affording real protection to the tenants. My main object in sponsoring this Amending Bill is to rectify the defects pointed out by the Hon'ble Judges of the Madras High Court so that the Act can afford to the tenants the protection they deserve. I am sure you will not permit to go into the details of the Bill at this stage."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I have no objection provided you give up the other items."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I will leave aside the minor amendments that I have suggested and draw the attention of the House only to two important amendments. Clause 5 of the Bill proposes to amend section 2 (3) of the Act making it applicable to Crown lands and lands belonging to trusts and corporate bodies. It is a well-known fact that in this City, the Government trusts and corporate bodies own large tracts of land. There have been cases in which even the Government without any mercy have taken advantage of their privileged position and evicted the tenants. The Hon'ble Judges of the High Court have decided in appeal cases that the Act cannot be applied to Crown lands.

3-45
P.m.

Under the present Act, power is given to the tenant to ask for sale of the land, only if a suit for ejectment is filed by the landlord. If the landlord chooses to evict his tenant and if he files a suit for eviction, then the privilege of asking for the sale of the land can be exercised by the tenant. It often happens that landlords file suits knowing that the tenant will not be in a position to offer to take the sale of the land. My object has been to leave undisturbed people occupying land who have built superstructures so long as they pay fair rent. My object is that the exercise of the privilege of purchasing the land should be given to the tenant and the fair price will be settled by the Court. He should be given this option as the landlord enjoys other options. Whenever it is possible for the tenant to ensure his fixity in the land that he is occupying and on which he has built his superstructure, he should be enabled to go to a Court of Law and ask the Court of Law to settle the price of the land to enable him to purchase it. These are the two provisions of the Bill to which I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members of the House.

" Sir, as you are aware, it has been my special good fortune that, whenever I give notice of a Bill, the Government themselves come forward with a similar Bill. This has not only lightened my task but also indirectly assisted me to serve the cause along with them. How I wish that on this occasion also when I am asking for leave to introduce the Bill, the Government themselves make this Bill as theirs? It would ensure easy passage of the Bill through this House. I trust I shall receive the unstinted co-operation of the Government in seeing to the passage of this Bill through this Council as well as through the other Chamber of the Legislature, so that the tenants who are in need of this assistance may secure it, and they may be prevented from being

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harassed not by all landlords but by unscrupulous landlords. I am not in a position to quote any judgments of the Privy Council, because most of the tenants are so poor that they could not go to the Privy Council to obtain any decisions on points of law on many judgments of the High Court. I request the Government to be considerate and charitable. Though they could not make this Bill their own, they can assist me and this House to have this Bill passed without much trouble. With these words I seek the leave of the House to introduce the Bill."

MR. K. O. ANTHONI :—" I second the motion."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" What is the view of the Government on the Bill? "

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" The Government have decided to oppose the Bill. The word tenant used in this connexion by my hon. Friend does not carry the ordinary terminological meaning. In some cases certain people want to squat on others' lands and raise buildings there. Later on they seek the protection of law to stay there. Of course certain protection was given to such tenants in 1921 under exceptional circumstances. Now my hon. Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao not only wants this protection to continue but he also wants tenants to encroach and squat not only on private lands but also on Government lands as well as on lands belonging to the Madras Corporation. That will be the effect if this Bill is passed into law "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Does the Hon. Minister oppose leave to introduce the Bill? "

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Yes, Sir. If a tenant builds a house or superstructure on a land belonging to another man "

* K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" On a point of information, Sir. The motion before the House is for leave to introduce the Bill. Am I to understand that the Hon. Minister is opposing the motion for leave for introduction of the Bill? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member heard my question to the Hon. Minister. He is opposing the motion for leave to introduce the Bill."

* K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I wish to ask whether this Government is not going to adopt the usual procedure in all Parliamentary Bodies that at the stage of asking leave for introduction of a Bill, it should not be opposed. Is not this Government going to adopt that procedure? It is surprising that the Bill should be opposed even at this stage."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" At any rate, the Government are consistent."

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" At present there is no such convention in this House as is stated by the hon. Member. It can be followed if there is agreement between the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition. In the

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absence of such an agreement, the useful time of this House need not be spent on Bills which are not going to be ultimately adopted, when the Government oppose the Bills."

* K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" On a point of information, Sir. If hon. Members had known that the Bill will be opposed even at the stage of asking for leave to introduce the Bill, they would have come prepared for it. Now we have to make our minds on the spot after hearing the speeches of the hon. Member who asks for leave and of the Hon. Minister on behalf of the Government. Such Bills are not circulated earlier because it is expected that the Government would not oppose the Bill at this stage."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Copies of the Bill have been circulated to hon. Members."

* K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" We got copies only yesterday."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, the procedure laid down in Rule 72 of the Council Rules may be followed. You can ask the Mover of the Bill and the Hon. Minister to make brief statements."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member who moved the motion has made his statement. The Hon. Minister is making a statement now."

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" I will not go into the details of the provisions of the Bill. The only position that the Government take is this; if clause 5 is amended and people are allowed to squat on others' lands and on lands belonging to the State, there will be trouble not only to the Government but to all residents of Madras City. The Government are really prepared to consider if there are complaints for housing people of the Madras City on any land belonging to the Government. I can inform the House that, as a matter of fact, the Government have already appointed a Committee to go into this question. The Committee consists of experienced officials in the first instance, including also representatives of the Corporation of Madras, the Revenue Department, the Town-Planning Department, etc. The Committee will go into the question and report within a short time what are the lands and building sites in the City of Madras and how these can be utilized according to plans. The Government are not opposing any plan for housing. What we seek to oppose is unilateral action on the part of certain persons going and squatting on other people's lands. It will be very difficult if legal protection is given to such occupation. If this Bill is passed, somebody will go to the foreshore and put up a superstructure. Later on he has got a claim on that land, and the Government cannot eject him from that place. These things cannot be allowed to happen. I do not refer to other clauses of the Bill. We are not agreeable to clause 5 of the Bill both on account of public reasons and of the statement I have made already. The Government are already aware of the keenness of the situation with regard to housing in

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the City of Madras; the Government are already taking steps to solve the problem. I think it will be better if we oppose the Bill at this stage itself."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I am afraid, Sir, that the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue does not know the provisions of the City Tenants' Protection Act. It is not a fact that anybody can go and put up a superstructure on the foreshore and then seek protection. If any person is receiving rent from the man who has put up a superstructure, he gets the right of asking him to have the land sold to him. If the Hon. Minister had read the proceedings of 1921 which are in three volumes, he would have realized that the Act does not confer the right to any one to put up a hut in any place. It confers a right on the tenant to ask for the sale of the land on which he has put up a structure if he is paying rent regularly. There is presumption also that he would not be disturbed as long as he pays rent. If the Government have been collecting rent from the tenant, the tenant has a right to go to a Court of Law for the sale of the land to him. I am afraid the Hon. Minister has not read the Act—excuse me for being plain—it does not confer the right to anybody to squat anywhere not paying rent and then secure sale of the land."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Some of us know how things happen in the mufassal as well as in the City. A person puts up a small structure on a land. He gets hold of a low-grade official and pays him Rs. 5 and gets an encroachment certificate. Then he gets the right to the land as my hon. Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao says. It is true I am not completely conversant with all the three volumes to which my hon. Friend has referred. I can straightway say that the distinction he tries to draw, does not serve his purpose nor the cause which he tries to espouse."

* K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I state the procedure that is usually followed in such cases? Both in this case and on previous occasions the Government opposed the motion for leave to introduce the Bill. It is the convention that a Bill is not opposed at this stage. I suggest that much time of the House should not be taken up by discussion on this motion. The Bill has not actually come before the House. It is still possible that my hon. Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao may not introduce the Bill at all. It is still in the hands of the mover to proceed with this Bill and then the Government may point out its defects. It is against convention to oppose the Bill at this stage. If it is done the right of private Members to introduce Bills would be very much curtailed. To introduce a Bill, we have to carry on previous propaganda. We will have to study the provisions of the Bill even before it comes before the House. Discussion at this stage is a waste of precious time of the House. So, I request that we might follow the convention—the long-standing convention—of all Legislative Bodies in this country of not opposing a Bill at the stage when leave is asked to introduce it. I request the Government to grant

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to the non-official Members of this House, at least as much right of asking for leave to introduce a Bill. That is my appeal to the Government."

4 p.m. MR. PRESIDENT :—" Is the Hon. Minister convinced? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" It is not a question of my being convinced, Sir. The Cabinet has passed a resolution to oppose the introduction of this Bill and I have to follow it. As regards the convention to be established that leave for introduction of non-official Bills should not be opposed, it is a matter of agreement between the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition and I cannot do anything in the matter now, Sir."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I suggest, Sir, that an opportunity be given for discussion before it is opposed "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The Hon. Minister for Revenue referred to some agreement; may I know what is the agreement that he referred to? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" In future if the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition talk among themselves and come to an agreement that at the stage of the introduction of a Bill, it need not be opposed, and if such a convention is established, naturally the Government will follow it. That was the agreement that I referred to, Sir. "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" There is such a convention in the legislatures. "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" As a matter of fact, two Bills prior to this Bill have been opposed by the Government. Therefore I am not the first man to oppose this Bill, Sir. There is already a history behind this. "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The only question is whether it was a special case of opposition in the case of those two Bills, or whether the Government are going to adopt that policy for all future Bills. "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" It is a matter for future consideration, Sir. Now, the point is that we have considered this Bill in the Cabinet and have come to the conclusion that the Bill should be opposed and I have to follow the direction given to me. "

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I suggest, Sir, that steps be taken to revise the rules regarding opposition to non-official Bills at the stage of introduction? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member wants that a rule should be introduced that no Bills should be opposed at the stage of introduction, then he may bring it before the Rules Committee which are considering the revision of the rules. But, so far as the rule at present stands, the position is, that if a Bill is opposed, on the motion for leave to introduce it, the President after permitting a brief explanatory statement from the Member

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who moves and from the Member who opposes the motion, may without further debate put the question thereon. I have decided to put the question now. The question is—

'That the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1947, sought to be introduced by the hon. Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, will be given leave by this House.' "

The question was put and lost.

Poll was demanded by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1 K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 7 Mrs. Mona Hensman. |
| 2 K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. | 8 Mrs. M. N. Clubwala. |
| 3 Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu. | 9 S. K. Sheik Rowther Sahib. |
| 4 Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib. | 10 Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao. |
| 5 Dr. Syed Tajuddin Sahib. | 11 Mr. K. O. Anthoni. |
| 6 Sri M. D. T. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar. | 12 Dr. V. K. John. |
| | 13 Sri D. Krishnamurthy. |
| | 14 „ H. M. Jagannatham. |

Noes.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. | 12 Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 2 The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon. | 13 „ T. Purushotham. |
| 3 Sri K. Venkataswami Nayudu. | 14 „ N. Ramabhadra Raju. |
| 4 „ B. Bhima Rao. | 15 „ A. Govindacharyulu. |
| 5 „ L. Subbarama Reddi. | 16 „ A. K. A. Ramachandra Reddiyar. |
| 6 „ S. A. S. Rm. Ramanathan Chettiyar. | 17 „ S. Jayaram Reddiyar. |
| 7 „ S. K. Satagopa Mudaliar. | 18 „ N. Ranga Reddi. |
| 8 „ M. Narayana Menon. | 19 „ G. Venkata Reddi. |
| 9 „ M. Narayana Rao. | 20 „ P. R. K. Sa ma. |
| 10 „ N. Sankara Reddi. | 21 „ S. B. Adityan. |
| 11 „ N. Venkatachalamaji. | 22 „ C. Veerabhadra Rao. |

Neutrals.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1 Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. | 2 Sir James Doak. |
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Ayes 14; Noes 22; Neutrals 2.

The motion was lost. The leave to introduce the Bill was not granted.

B.—RESOLUTIONS.

- (1) UNIFORM SCALES OF SALARIES TO THE SUBORDINATE AND INFERIOR SERVICES.

* MR. PRESIDENT:—"The resolution of Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao left over for discussion will now proceed.

"I need not point out to hon. Members that there are nine items in the Agenda and we have not got much time before us, and I, therefore, request all hon. Members to be very brief and quick."

* K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Before proceeding further, Sir, may I point out that we are very much handicapped on account of the fact that we are having only two or three hours for non-official business and we are having very few non-official days during these sessions."

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* MR. PRESIDENT :—" The House is very conscious of that fact and I am sure the rules will be amended making provision for separate days for non-official business for the House and the other House. Till then we must get on with the present restriction."

* MR. K. O. ANTHONI :—" When are we rising to-day, Sir? "

* MR. PRESIDENT :—" As soon as we finish the business."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Sir, when I spoke about this resolution on the last occasion, hon. Members who are occupying Ministerial Benches now, were ordinary members of this House and, Sir, at that time they sympathised with the object of the resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao. Now, that they are occupying places of responsibility and it is in their hands to give effect to this resolution and I am sure, Sir, that a patient hearing will be given and due consideration will be shown to the object of this resolution so that people who are suffering for want of adequate salaries will be given sufficient amount so that they might not continue to suffer under the same difficulties under which they are suffering at present. One other thing I have to mention, Sir, and that is the feelings of those for whom this resolution has been moved. They feel that in spite of the fact that the new Ministry has come into office, nothing substantial has been done to increase the salaries of low-paid Government officials.

" No consideration, Sir, has also been given to the long years of service that have been put by these people. When I spoke last, I referred to the house-rent allowance given to the Government servants. House-rent allowance is given to people getting salaries up to Rs. 80 per mensem but people who are getting a few rupees more than Rs. 80 are not given that allowance. We can imagine, how, in these difficult days, when everybody knows that prices are going up every day—and there is no limit to the increase in prices—it is possible for these low-paid Government servants to pay the house-rent and meet the educational expenses of their children, besides the doctor's bill on account of the deterioration in health and on account of the fact that they are not able to get food, and also meet the expenses connected with cloth which is rising every day. Sir, it is perhaps no secret to say that if a man wants some more cloth, he has to pay the black-market price for it and Government servants who are getting low salaries cannot be expected to be an exception to this rule. They have to go along with other people and have to pay more and, therefore, Sir, whatever salaries they are getting are not adequate for them."

4-15 P.M. * MR. PRESIDENT :—" May I take it that all these Members who have given notice of their resolutions are anxious to get their resolutions done to-day? "

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I am very anxious, Sir."

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* MR. PRESIDENT :—“ So, I suppose you will support me when I say that I will fix a time-limit, not more than ten minutes, for each speaker. I will be very strict, I warn all of you. Five more minutes for Mr. Farookhi.”

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ I know the anxiety of all non-official members to see that their resolutions are moved. Being myself one of them, I know how keen non-official members are to see that somehow or other the resolutions are taken up by this House and therefore I will not take much of the time of the House.

“ I now come, Sir, to the salaries of the peons. According to the revised scale, they get Rs. 16— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25. Sir, with a basic pay of Rs. 16, a dearness allowance of Rs. 16 and a house-rent allowance of Rs. 5 in the Madras City it is not possible for a peon to pull on. We do not know how this Rs. 5 has been fixed by the Government as house-rent allowance. It is almost impossible—I have the recent experience of a teacher who was not able to get a room for even Rs. 7 and when after great difficulty he was able to get one for Rs. 7, the owner of the house told him that he wanted something mittaikhana—i.e., something for buying sweets—which he won't adjust towards the rent. Such being the case, anybody who has got some experience of the difficulty of getting a room in the City can understand how this Rs. 5 is insufficient even for a peon to pay as rent for his house. Therefore, Sir, it is essential and absolutely necessary that the Government which has recently come into office should show its sympathy with the peons whose salary is very small and who are coming to their offices from long distances. As their houses are far away, they cannot walk all the distance to their offices particularly in these hot days, and they have to pay their bus or tram charge, and therefore this Rs. 16 going up to Rs. 25 with a small dearness allowance and a smaller house-rent allowance can never be sufficient for them, if we all want that they should live as human beings.

“ Sir, the scale of pay that has been fixed for the non-gazetted officers was fixed in the year 1920 and the revised scale—or whatever is contemplated to be fixed by the Government which is appearing in the papers—cannot be commensurate with the rise in the prices which, as I have already pointed out, are soaring up every day. Therefore, Sir, the non-gazetted officers have a right upon the Government, have a right upon the country, have a right to ask the people for a living wage. They quite understand that there may not be sufficient money with the Government, that there is not sufficient provision in the budget; but, Sir, the question is, are these poor people to suffer on account of the fact that the Government feel there is not sufficient money with them? The Government can raise money by some means or other; Government when they want to do something, they do it somehow; people feel that the Government do not care for what the people feel, they do not care to know how this House regards the items of their expenditure, how many items are unnecessary and all that—in spite of all this, the Government go on doing what they want.

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Sir, it is necessary that some provision should be made for an increase in the salaries of these people. Let me point out here that ordinary labourers in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills who still have grievances and who say they are not prepared to work, get much more than what the peons, the duffadars and even sometimes attenders, and perhaps also sometimes the clerks in Government service get. Along with what they get as regular pay, they get bonus, they get more leave, they work for less number of days in a month than do the Government servants, and they also get other amenities. And yet you find they go on strike now and again saying that they are not getting enough. Such being the case, I would like to request the Government to examine the case of these people, see how people outside in commercial firms are being paid, how in spite of that they are agitating for more—of course I do not say their agitation is wrong; I even feel they are still getting less. Let the Government find out for themselves whether it is not a fact that the persons employed in commercial firms are getting more than what the non-gazetted officers and the attenders and peons in Government service are getting. Such being the case, the Government should pay heed to their requirements and see that they get as much as is needed for the maintenance of themselves and their families.

"Sir, only one or two sentences with regard to teachers. When I spoke last, I pointed out their difficulties; and in spite of the Hon. the Education Minister's promise, as reported in the papers, that the condition of the teachers will be examined and more pay will be given to them, I think nothing has been done in their case up till now. In regard to the case of teachers in aided schools, their lot is as unenviable as the lot of teachers in Government schools. Their case also should therefore be considered.

"I thank you, Sir, for the time you have given me as I know every member is anxious to have an opportunity to speak, I now second the resolution and finish my speech."

* MR. PRESIDENT :—" May I point out to hon. Members that they have got a definite scheme of the Government before them; and if any definite criticism of that scheme is forthcoming, the Government will take it as a help in coming to a decision. Instead of making general observations, I wish hon. Members would give definite criticisms of the scheme put forward by the Government."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know if it is with regard to the salaries? "

* MR. PRESIDENT :—" Yes."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" If the Government say that they are not able to pay more than a particular limit of pay and if they want the assistance of the Members to show to them by what means money can be raised to meet the legitimate demands of these people, I think it will be possible for Members of this House to show to Government how best the Government can raise money to meet the demands of these people. But the Government . . . "

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* MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has not caught my point. Instead of saying ' pay more,' ' pay more,' it is better you refer to a particular item mentioned in the scheme drawn up by the Government. There is the Sub-Committee's report, and they say there that various services in the various departments have to be paid in a particular manner. If you refer to that scheme propounded by the Government and say how it is defective in any particular, it will be really helping them to come to proper conclusions."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. President, Sir, in my opinion this resolution does not even touch the fringe of the problem which it is supposed to touch. The Finance Minister may say that he has so much money at his disposal and he must spend it in the best way he can. But in my opinion, this House is not particularly concerned with the standard of living of only the subordinate and inferior servants of Government; this House is concerned with the standard of living of every man and every woman in this Province. What the Government ought to do is to provide means for raising the standard of living of everybody and see that every person born in society has the minimum standard of living, that he is in possession of the minimum amount of the good things of the world, that he is fed, clothed, educated and medically attended to. Now, Sir, this can be done not by merely distributing what the Government collects to Government officers in priority to others, but this can be done only by a new orientation, by a new policy which we find introduced in a socialistic State. I may ask the Minister concerned here to have an economic policy, say a five-years' policy, not only for Government servants, not only for teachers, but also for men who are employed and those who are unemployed, in fact for everybody born in society, and see that everybody is able to maintain a minimum standard of living. It is the duty of the Government to put up a plan for a new economic structure of society under which everybody will have a minimum standard of living.

" With these observations, Sir, I support the motion before the House."

* DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to touch upon the Education Department in regard to salaries. But before doing so, may I be permitted to offer a few general remarks?

" Sir, it seems to me that, on the question of the reorganization of the services and the salaries to be paid, the Government have to take into consideration the exact position as it is to-day and see what the effect of their proposals are on other agencies which have also to engage labour for various purposes. I am one of those who feel that this question of dearness allowance has to be tackled by the Government. Have they any definite idea as to when dearness allowance will cease; have they any idea at all, taking the economic factors into consideration, of a date by which dearness allowance will not become necessary? In spite of the fact that there has been some little improvement in pay and that dearness allowance is being given to these employees, why is it that there is so much of dissatisfaction among all grades of Government servants? The dissatisfaction is quite legitimate because if

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you take into consideration the cost of living from time to time, the surprising fact will be found that with each increase in dearness allowance, the cost of living has gone up. The reason is simple; the dearness allowance has only given rise to an inflation in the market, to an increase in black-market processes and to an extended use of hoarding amongst the people that are accustomed to hoard. Therefore, although the Government are trying to take such steps as are necessary for stopping this black-marketing and this hoarding, the dearness allowance that is being paid to these unfortunate people, on which naturally the Government feels a little sour, is a step which the Government are taking to inflate the market and really to encourage the black-marketers. That is the feeling, Sir, among the people which I think can be understood. I realize that so far as black-marketing is concerned, and so far as dearness allowance is concerned, it is a heritage that this Government have got from the Government of India. The step that might have been taken was entirely different; the control of prices and the regulation of the commodities necessary for life, must have been the primary object both of the Government of India and of the Provincial Government. Having failed to do that, they have now taken to that vicious process of trying to meet as far as possible the inflated prices. I would not confine the blame to some of those who wish to sell at higher prices; but if you ask for instance any person who deals in chillies as to why he sells at higher prices, he gives the answer 'I cannot but sell at higher prices because I cannot get my rice, my tamarind and my various other articles except at exorbitant prices.' So, we are going on from vicious circle to vicious circle, and somewhere this ought to be broken. And I suggest to the Government to consider seriously the steps by which, with the concurrence and with the co-operation of the Government of India whenever they have these respective food conferences, they can bring down the prices without doing any injustice to the producers concerned.

"Sir, my next point is in regard to the dearness allowance. While Government is prepared to pay their employees dearness allowance temporarily, they are putting a very heavy strain on organization which have not got the capacity which the Government has got in the matter of increasing their revenues. Many institutions have got very little funds but since Government is paying dearness allowance to their employees, organizations like the University of Madras have naturally to follow the example of Government in this matter. So far as the University of Madras is concerned, it costs them a lakh of rupees for a year. This is really a heavy burden on a University like the Madras University which is struggling to make both ends meet in order to increase the utility of the student population to-day in regard to research and other matters. So, we are heavily handicapped for want of funds and we have to depend upon external sources to supplement our funds. Similarly, there are many other institutions and organisations which find it difficult to meet their increasing expenditure.

"Sir, in referring to the Educational department in my last Budget speech, I had said that it was unfortunate that at present the staff in the Education department were more or less under-paid.

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and that it was not possible to get the type of recruits that we required. We must get the right type of men at least for the higher posts in the educational service, such as the Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers. The existing scale for this class of Government servants is Rs. 100—10/2—200 and the Salaries Sub-Committee of the Cabinet recommended a scale of Rs. 125—5—170—7—240 plus Rs. 5 for L.Ts. The increase recommended is not much. In this connexion, I would like to bring to the notice of Government that as they put an absolute ban on what is known as Grade I because, the majority of those who are promoted to this grade from the lower grades of the teaching profession are on the old scales of pay and so they are not materially benefited on promotion. Under those circumstances, some of these persons who could be very much more advantageously recruited to the Education department are not willing to take up the posts and we are very much handicapped for want of competent personnel.

“Coming to the question of the teachers’ pay, I should like to mention the scales of pay suggested for the lower elementary grade teachers, the higher elementary grade teachers and the secondary grade teachers. They are Rs. 20—35, Rs. 25—40 and Rs. 80—140 for B.A., L.Ts., respectively. These scales are very unattractive and Government are not able to get sufficient number of recruits for these posts whereas the number of vacancies that are likely to arise is very great. So, unless the different grades of teachers are adequately paid, it will not be possible for us to get teachers in sufficient numbers to man the existing institutions as well as the institutions which we will develop in future. I hope Government will replace these scales by better scales on a reconsideration in the light of some of the facts that I have mentioned and that they will take the necessary steps as early as possible. I would suggest a re-examination of the whole question by a really large and representative committee so that they could not only meet the immediate needs but also the future needs based on what the ultimate policy of the Government with regard to education is going to be. I need not speak on the question of salaries of Government servants in general, because many hon. Members have dealt with that subject.”

* K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“Sir, I rise to support the resolution. When one goes through the Press Note issued by the Cabinet Salaries Committee of the Government, one feels that the basis of the Salaries Committee’s Report is not sound and correct because they have based their increments on the salaries originally fixed for the various services and these scales have been very low. They had simply thought that it would be all right if they proposed some increments to the original scales of pay. I think that is not the proper course that they should have adopted. The proper course would have been to find out the salaries which would be sufficient for these officers to maintain themselves. For example, Sir, we find that the salaries of certain persons start from Rs. 16 and the maximum salary is Rs. 25. I would like to ask how on earth these people, whose salary is Rs. 16 and who will

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ultimately draw a salary of Rs. 25 after a long period of service, will be able to maintain themselves, not to speak of their capacity and ability to maintain their families consisting of five or six or even ten members. Therefore, Sir, the proper method for the Government would have been to find out the amount required for a man to run his family under existing circumstances and then to proceed to fix the increments and also the scales for the several kinds of officers according to other factors like nature of work, qualifications, etc. This incorrect perspective vitiates the entire scheme.

" Sir, in several departments, you find that there are officers whose salary is fixed at Rs. 16, Rs. 25 and so on. This is not sufficient even to meet the cost of the food and clothing of that particular officer, not to speak of the food and clothing of the members of his family. So, the whole scheme must be revised. Unless, it is revised, we cannot expect these inferior officers to be honest and not to resort to other methods of supplementing their income to maintain themselves and to find food and clothing and residence for their families.

" Coming to details, Sir, I would first take the Government Press. I find that with regard to the salaries of the lino operators and mono operators in the Government Press, the Salaries Sub-Committee have not made any appreciable increments in their salaries. Originally there were three grades. It began from Rs. 45 and ended with Rs. 95. Now, the three grades are abolished and there is only one grade, the grade now starts from Rs. 45 and ends with Rs. 105 with efficiency bar at Rs. 75. We find here that the minimum start is not increased while in regard to the maximum, there is only an increment of Rs. 10 extra. I cannot understand why these monotype operators and the linotype operators should not be given increments commensurate with the increments given to other officers to the same Press. On the other hand, these poor people deserve better consideration because a man who starts as a linotype operator or a monotype operator has to retire as such and he cannot hope to get promotion to any other branch. I must also mention that many of the operators die while on duty because the nature of their work is such that they are more often infected with lead poisoning and other similar diseases as the direct result of the atmosphere in which they have to work. So, it is but natural that there must be a proper revision in their salaries. The other officers in the Government Press, such as binders, etc., can hope to be promoted to other grades whereas the lino operators and the mono operators must retire as such. So, it is but mete and proper that they must be given proper increment in their salaries.

" Then I would like to draw the attention of the Government in regard to another type of officers, namely, the Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards. Only Graduates are selected for appointment to these posts and they were given training for two months in or about 1941. Originally there were three grades. The scale of the first grade was Rs. 80—5—100, the second was Rs. 65—3—80 and the third was Rs. 50—3—65. Now, a person who is entertained as a third grade Panchayat Officer will take 48 years to reach the

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maximum of Rs. 100. These officers are put in charge of particular villages and are entrusted with responsible work. Some officers who work under them such as the Sanitary Inspectors, draw higher salaries than these Executive Officers. This is a very anomalous position. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to see whether it is not necessary to revise their salaries also.

"Sir, my hon. Friend, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, has spoken about teachers and hence it is not necessary for me to refer to them in detail. Still I want to say one word about the elementary school teachers. The lower grade elementary school teachers start on Rs. 20 and when they retire they receive the glorious salary of Rs. 35. How can they maintain themselves? How are they to give education to their children? Again, the higher elementary grade teachers are given a scale of Rs. 25—45 and the secondary grade teachers are given a scale of Rs. 60—80. Even there, a discrimination is made between the teachers in Government service and teachers in municipal and local board service. I ask, why should there be this difference between the salaries of teachers under Government and those of the teachers under local bodies. They have got the same qualifications; they have got to do the same kind of work and so their salaries must be the same. Above all, the teachers must be given living wages taking into consideration the cost of living at the present time and also the fact that they are charged with the education of our children who are to be the future builders of the nation. If you are paying them like this, how can you expect them to do their work satisfactorily? Unless they are paid adequately, they are compelled to find other methods of supplementing their income, they must be above want.

"Freedom from want must be the aim of the Government so far as the officers of the Government are concerned. Unless you make them free from want, how can you expect them to do their duty properly? I have seen with my own eyes in the Secretariat some of the Government servants, the lower division clerks and even the upper division clerks, are receiving money orders from their homes in order to maintain themselves. Their parents send them money in the hope that their sons would be able to earn adequate afterwards. That may perhaps be a foolish hope. (Interruption.) I feel for these poor parents who send money to these people, and so I am saying this."

* MR. PRESIDENT:—"There is nothing wrong; parents like to send money to their children."

* K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What about the children of those people, who now receive money from their parents? They must also be able to send money to their children in their turn and they will be paupers according to present circumstances. That is why I say that the whole frame-work of this salary revision is entirely wrong and the Government must give at least a minimum living wage for those under their employment. Otherwise, they will be forced to supplement their income by other sources, legal or illegal."

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4-45
p.m.

MR. K. O. ANTHONI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I have given notice of my intention to move a resolution with special reference to the salaries of teachers. I understand that there is a sort of feeling that this question is connected with the resolution that is now under discussion and that I may have to face the eventuality of my resolution being ruled out. (Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao : ‘ You need not bother about it. ’) My hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao says I need not bother myself. But, Sir, I am really bothered in view of the agitation that exists among the teachers. I am not convinced that this question is substantially identical with the resolution we are now discussing, but in any case, since several speakers have referred to the subject, I want particularly to bring to the notice of this House, I think, that it is as well I shall take this opportunity of speaking on this resolution.

“ Sir, the resolution that I have given notice of is—

that this Council is of the opinion that the revised scales of salaries announced in respect of non-gazetted services of Government and local bodies in the Education department and those recommended for the teachers of aided educational institutions are not consistent with the increased cost of living and rise in the standard of life and recommends to the Government that the minimum scales of equal pay on the basis recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education should be immediately sanctioned to all teachers whatever may be the agency under which they are employed.’

“ Sir, before speaking on this resolution, let me say one or two things about the gravity of the situation with regard to this matter. While reporting on the problem of education in Great Britain a few years ago, the Committee report began with these words : ‘ Upon the education of the people of this country the fate of this country depends.’ Those are the words with reference to Great Britain which spends £33.2 per head of the population on education. In our country the comparable figure for 1938-39 was Re. 0-8-9. I need not tell you what is the state of literacy in Great Britain and in India. India to-day is on the threshold of Independence and if the democratic basis on which we are going to work our country’s salvation were to prove a success and, it has to be worked on some system like adult franchise, it is highly necessary that education should be much more widespread in the country. Otherwise, chaos and confusion are sure to result.

“ Now, before spreading education further, I think it is quite necessary that we should consolidate our position with regard to education in this Province. From all the reports received from the different parts of the province, especially with regard to the salaries of teachers, I think, we are passing through a very critical stage. It is not a secret that I am divulging to the House when I say that teachers in different parts of the country have already threatened direct action. The Hon’ble Mr. Fisher speaking in the House of Parliament said that ‘ the anxious teacher is a bad teacher, the embittered teacher is a social danger.’ I think our teachers

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will become enemies of society if this question is not tackled in a satisfactory manner. I deplore the tendency to direct action on the part of the teachers and it looks as if our national industry is going towards direct action—there are already strikes and things of that sort—in the near future. But, one thing, I cannot but remark here with regard to teachers. There has been no social justice meted out to them. The salary paid to them does not create an impression in the minds of honest people that they had a fair deal. Now the general complaint is that the teaching profession has not been given the same consideration as men of similar qualifications in other Government service have had.

“ I shall now deal, for brevity's sake, with secondary and elementary education teachers' grievances. First, in regard to secondary school teachers, the Government have prescribed one scale for teachers in Government schools and a lower scale for teachers in local bodies and no scale is prescribed for teachers in private-managed institutions, but there is an inducement given to managements of private schools to pay less to their teachers. The inducement comes this way. If the managements are unable to pay the same scales as local bodies, the Government offer to pay half the difference between the scales that obtain in the local bodies and the scales that obtain in the private-managed schools. Therefore, the natural tendency on the part of the private managements will be to pay less than the local bodies. I therefore suggest that the pay of the Government school teachers should be enforced on local bodies and private managements. The Government's explanation is that, if Government scales are prescribed, the local boards and private managements will be forced to close down their schools because they would not be able to pay that much of salary to their teachers, in the result, Government might be forced to take over those schools. This raises a very fundamental question. After all, whose financial responsibility is it to run the secondary education institutions? I categorically say that it is beyond the capacity of private managements. Private agencies come into the picture only in order to help the Government in their running a national service, but that does not absolve the Government of their responsibility to see that the private managements are helped to pay their teachers adequately. Equal work should be paid in equal manner; equal work and equal pay should be the rule. There are about 600 secondary schools in the province of which somewhere about 300 are private-managed schools, 250 under local board managements and 40 to 50 are Government schools. Sir, private managements are levying higher fees from their pupils to pay their teachers. It is an injustice done to the tax-payer and there is no reason why the tax-payer should pay more in the case of aided schools where the amenities provided are considerably less than those in local board schools or Government schools. So, unless the Government fix the scales on Government school basis, the private managements will not pay in spite of the Government offering to pay half as dearness allowance. Now, if the private managements have not adopted the Government scales, it is because they have not got the money.

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The Government take their stand on the Code. Then, Sir, this Code is a very old Code and I think it was framed some 50 years ago, if I am not mistaken. So, Sir, Government must immediately revise the Code and if that be not possible, they must at least come out with an interim relief to private managements in order to enable them to pay their teachers on the Government scales.

I understand, Sir, that the additional expenditure involved in paying the teachers of local board and private-managed institutions on the basis of the Government scales will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 15 crores of rupees. I am not sure the Hon. Minister for Education will not take objection if I were to say that it is a flee-bite on the budget of 50 crores.

Sir, another contention of the Government is that the teachers in the Government schools have administrative and executive work. On close examination by people competent to speak on the subject, this has been considered a fallow argument. In their recently published Press Communiqué, the Government have also stated that in filling up the vacancies in the administrative staff, the teachers of local boards and private managements also will be given a chance. After all, what is the number of such vacancies that would arise. Apart from all that, what the teacher wants is adequate pay on the basis of the Government scale.

The salaries paid by private managements are from grants paid by the Government. Higher elementary grade teachers in private-managed schools are paid Rs. 20—1—25; local boards Rs. 25—1—40; and Government Rs. 25—1—45. The secondary grade teachers under private managements Rs. 25—1—35; local boards Rs. 35—1½—65; Government Rs. 40—3—55—2—85. Again, Sir, there is a very unjustifiable differentiation shown between the teachers in the Government schools and those in local boards and private managements.

Now, with your permission, Sir, I will just quote a sentence or two from the Sargent Scheme, because my resolution refers to that, in order to show what scales have been recommended by that important document.

The Sargent Committee reports says:

The minimum national scale for teachers in Junior Basic (Primary) Schools (including Infants and Nursery Schools) should be Rs. 30—1—35—3 (biennially) 50 per mensem. The same scale is recommended both for men and women. The Committee regard it as essential that teachers of village schools should have free houses, where this is not possible, 10 per cent should be added to their salaries. This scale, which has been framed for what may be described as normal in rural areas, may be increased up to 50 per cent to meet the needs of areas where the cost of living or other factors necessitate a more generous scale, for example, in Delhi or one of the Provincial capitals, the initial salary for primary teachers may be raised to Rs. 45 and the maximum to Rs. 75.

For teachers in Senior Basic (Middle) Schools, the minimum scale recommended is Rs. 40—2—80 per mensem with the same provision as in the case of primary teachers for increasing it to meet the needs of more expensive areas. Here also the Committee see no reason for differentiating between men and women.

The scales prescribed above are for ordinary assistant teachers in the different types of school.

The Committee have also held out hopes for improvement of the scales of salaries of all headmasters.

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"So then, Sir, the scales that the Government teachers have been getting in this Province are much below than what the Sargent Committee have themselves adopted. But, if the Sargent Committee recommendation cannot be given effect to now, the minimum that the teachers would want is the Government scales to be adopted and that on a uniform basis both in the local boards as well as in private-managed institutions.

"Once again, I bring to the notice of the Treasury Bench that there is a keen feeling on this matter that it is very unsafe to leave such an asset of the nation of to-morrow in the hands of the people who would be discontented as teachers. I support the resolution."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Sir, the arguments 5 p.m. advanced by the various speakers are well known and I am sure hon. Members must be awaiting my well-known answer. So soon after the budget session, I did not expect that I will be confronted with a resolution from this learned House regarding the question of salaries. During the budget session, Sir, under the various demands moved by the Ministers in the other House, Member after Member raised the question of salaries of the various non-gazetted officers and gazetted officers in various departments. So it is my very unpleasant duty to say that while I sympathize with every argument advanced by them, I can only say at this time that the whole matter can be considered if there is any necessity for reconsideration in the light of the various remarks made. After all, it is a question of the taxable capacity of the people, the *per capita* income of the people and I fail to see how best we can meet these various demands from the various departments. I was listening with great attention, Sir, to the hon. Members of this House in the hope that they will give some suggestions to the Government how best they could augment their resources so that these legitimate demands from these various services could be met but no Member, including my learned Friend, Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, chose to suggest how best we can meet these various demands."

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"You can raise the Excess Profits Tax by 50 per cent."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"I am asking my colleagues to call for an early session of both the Houses so that they can consider some of the taxation methods. After hearing these arguments, I am doubly reinforced that something urgently should be done, viz., to impose more taxation. If that will suit the convenience of the Members and if that can give some money to the Government whereby we can meet some of these demands, we shall certainly do something and try to please these unfortunate subordinate services.

"But I am yet to find an officer, whether he is in the highest rung of his career or in the lowest rung, who is satisfied with his own salary. I have talked to many of the I.C.S. people and they are not satisfied with their own emoluments in spite of the very lavish scales sanctioned by the Secretary of State. So it is a very

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unfortunate situation and year after year, the Member in charge of Finance will have to say 'I am sorry my budget does not allow me to relax the rules any further.' So these matters have to be borne by the Members and the press in regard to the claims made by the subordinate officers and the teachers.

"With regard to the teachers, I would say that I have every sympathy for them and the Education Minister and myself are trying our best to see what we can do within the limited provisions of the budget. We are also trying to press on the Government of India if we can get something from them so that we can raise the salaries of the teachers but I do not know what the Hon. Member in charge of Education in the Government of India will say about it.

"Sir, so soon after our assumption of office, we had to raise the salaries of constables. The constables, also as the teachers, were threatening to strike and if the police people go on strike, it would be a very alarming situation and we had to take him by the forelock and do something to raise their salaries. We did raise the salaries at a cost of something like 17½ lakhs to the Government and when the salaries of constables have gone up naturally the poor workers in the jails are pressing for their claims and they want a similar treatment. That matter is under the consideration of the Government. It will again cost the Government some Rs. 1,19,000 to give this parity treatment for these 1,500 workers. Whatever we do, even a small gesture will mean lakhs of rupees to the Government and hence our difficulty to comply with these demands straightaway. Last year, the Salaries Sub-Committee has revised the scales. They have taken great labour in going into the whole question, complicated questions, and they have done something to raise the standard of living of these unfortunate officers. I do not know whether so soon after that revision this Government should undertake a thorough revision of the whole question and straightaway increase their salaries. The position with regard to the cost of living index is rather clumsy. The index is going up and down as a barometer in a stormy weather. So we had to take the normal period and fix the prices. It was fixed up at 80 per cent over and above the pre-war, i.e., 1939 level. So this is the standard on which the salaries were based and I hope it will come to that level in the very near future.

"A point was raised whether we could not give the salaries to our staff on the lines that the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills or some other commercial firms are doing. I do not know whether Government can compete with these companies who are profit-earning institutions like the textile mills and automobile companies. Ours is not a profit-earning institution. We have to get the money from the very unfortunate people who are toiling in the villages unable to bear the heavy taxation that is imposed by the Government. So, Sir, Government cannot compete with Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, or the Madura Mills or any other private company in paying wages to their subordinates.

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"The question of house-rent allowance was also raised by hon. Members. The matter is under consideration. We are thinking of raising it from 80 to 100 per cent. We have not taken any definite decision about it but we hope to arrive at a decision ere long.

"In conclusion, Sir, I have every sympathy with the resolution. What best we can do within the limited provisions, we will do. I request the hon. the Mover of the resolution not to press this resolution to a division."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I listened with rapt attention to the pronouncements of the new Minister for Finance. I must confess, Sir, I am sadly disappointed. In the course of my speech commending this resolution to this House, I pointed out that such increases as the Government have given to certain services were not based on any scientific data or any known basis. Neither the cost of living has been taken into account nor any other consideration had entered. As I showed to you, Sir, in some cases the increase was 133 per cent rise while in other cases it was 9 per cent or 7½ per cent. I wanted, Sir, the Government to give us an undertaking that they would look into these anomalies first of all and see that justice is done to the services which have been badly treated."

The HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"I am prepared to give that consideration, Sir."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"I may tell at once, Sir, the Government as such will not be in a position to look into these things. If only the Leader of the House had been good enough to supply the Members of this House with a copy of the Cabinet Sub-Committee Report, which unfortunately is still considered confidential, we would have shown them under each service how the Cabinet Sub-Committee was influenced in giving certain increases in some cases and not giving increases in other cases. Sir, you may remember during question time to-day the question of the Boiler Inspectors and the staff employed under them came up. I put a pointed question to the Hon. the Minister in charge of the Boiler Inspectorate whether the Cabinet Sub-Committee had received any proposals from the head of that department with regard to the emoluments of his employees and he said they did not. Sir, the Cabinet Sub-Committee yielded where departmental heads pressed the needs of their staff and where the departmental heads did not do justice to the staff employed under them, they had to suffer under the recommendations of this Cabinet Sub-Committee. I mentioned, Sir, in my opening speech to-day of an example. No proposals were sent to the Sub-Committee to raise the salaries of the peons. I may mention, Sir, they ought to have been more vocal than they have been. Unfortunately, Sir, though they have been, day in and day out, serving the Hon. Members who sit on these Treasury Benches, who know their trials and difficulties perhaps much more intimately than we do, why did not this Cabinet Sub-Committee, Sir, at least

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consider the case of these peons? As regards attenders, Sir, I am informed the previous Ministry has revised their salaries after we made out a case in February when I made the motion. The increase given is so small that, compared with the work which these attenders have to do, it is practically nothing.

"If the Hon. the Minister for Finance, Sir, had only stated that the Government would appoint a Pay Commission or some committee to go into the whole question of salaries to see that justice is done to these people to the extent possible and the finances of the Province permit and see that all services got equal treatment, equal work and equal and adequate pay, I would have certainly, Sir, withdrawn my resolution but the Hon. Minister still says he will consider the matter. In the midst of the heavy work which the Hon. the Finance Minister has, he will not have the time to look into these individual cases of services. Sir, with due deference to the capacity of my Friend, the Finance Minister, I may submit this is a very complicated subject. The question of services, their emoluments, the grades to be fixed and the ultimate limit to which these services can reach, are all very technical and only one well versed in administration can look into these.

8-15
p.m.

"Secondly, Sir, with regard to the unfortunate teachers, my Friend, the Finance Minister, said he and the Minister for Education have been straining their nerves to see where to find the money. Sir, I show them the money. Have they not so far withdrawn from the reserves?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They have withdrawn from the reserves on account of the food problem."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"I can say as I have also shown to the Hon. the Minister for Finance during the discussion on the supplementary demand that if they manage their affairs well, there is enough money even with prohibition. I maintain you have enough money. But because you are engaged in sponsoring so many wild schemes for which you are making provision in lakhs but whose progress is not what the amounts spent on them would warrant, it is because of this that the case of people, who work and need adequate salaries, is not considered. I do not think that the amount required to give adequate salaries to teachers would exceed fifty lakhs of rupees. Why should the Government of India give money for elementary education which is a Provincial subject? Have you put into effect the post-war education schemes which have received their assent to justify your asking them to give you the promised help? You do not want to put into effect the post-war education schemes but introduce all kinds of new things into the educational system and ask the Government of India to come to your aid. I shall not be surprised if the Member in charge of Education of the Government of India turns the request down. After all elementary education is a charge on the revenues of this Province and why should the Government of India help you with funds for the sake of elementary education? Why should you not find the money required from retrenchment? There again a Cabinet Committee on retrenchment is sitting. I

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submit that in the midst of their onerous duties, it will not be possible for the Hon. Ministers to work on this Committee and do justice to the task. Let them entrust that work to some Committee in whom they have absolute faith and let them sit in judgment on their recommendations. I am sure, if the Retrenchment Committee is appointed, much more money can be saved by abolishing unnecessary posts and withdrawing all unnecessary schemes. But that apart, the situation in the educational service is very serious and if you do not do proper justice to these teachers before the re-opening of schools after the vacation, you would be faced with an awkward position. You have taught them that you are afraid of strikes and that you are afraid of demonstrations. They know how the Secretariat staff was appeased when they led a demonstration and they threatened to strike. It looks as though even the Police constables threatened strike and they were appeased. So you have taught all services that the only method of obtaining appeasement is by having recourse to that weapon of strike. If they strike, it is not the teachers who suffer but it is the education of our children. Let us remember that we must not play with this question especially with salaries of teachers as this Government is trying to do. Let us be fair to the teachers and let everybody engaged in education be given equal treatment, be he employed under Government, local boards or an aided management. Supposing the teachers strike, you cannot put them in jail as the Central Provinces Ministry did. If they merely demonstrate, you may use the lathi charge and you may arrest some people and have them convicted. But that is not the way you should treat a profession which has been on its bended knees making representations to this Government that their case should be considered. To ask the lower elementary teachers in the City of Madras or in any place to live on Rs. 25 a month is to ask him to do the impossible. I have with me a letter which, if I read, will, I know, bring tears in the eyes of even the Hon. Minister for Finance. It is the heart-rending tale of a man who is forced to make his women wear torn rags stitched in hundreds of places. He is not getting the money with which to buy clothes. You may give him the ration card but he has not even got the money to feed a number of souls in his house? He has given up all his luxuries. I do not want to tire the patience of this House though I know that the reading of my letter may have effect, unless the party whip has been issued already. I do not want to do it. I want the Government to do bare justice to these low-paid employees who have been patiently bearing the burden. The Hon. the Minister said that the cost of living index is going up and down. I can certainly say that it has never gone down. Let us look into the cost of living index figure, in spite of the very doubtful character of the figures, the figures that have been supplied show everywhere an upward tendency and what is the meaning of saying that it is going down? We must state things as they are and as practical men see to what could be done to save the lives of these unfortunate men, to whose hands we have committed our children. My hon. friend, Mr. Anthoni, quoted the Rt. Hon. Fisher as saying that a discontented,

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disgruntled and a hungry teacher is a menace to the community. Are we going to entrust our children into the hands of these people who will be the harbingers of Communism? That is the ground where Communism will take easy root. What will happen if you do not do justice to this class of people but at the same time demand from them services and do not pay enough for their services? I beg of the Hon. the Finance Minister not to simply give the answer of the kind which I expect a bureaucrat to give; I beg him to enter into the minds of these long suffering teachers and see how their suffering can be alleviated. Our finances, I maintain, are not bad. You may retain Prohibition; but give up all your wild schemes. If only money is saved by proper adjustment of expenditure, we have enough. That is why I begged the Hon. the Minister for Finance to be the watch dog of the finances of this Province."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think he has not disappointed you."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" He has disappointed me in being the watch dog in respect of the services over which he should not have exercised so much concern.

" I once again implore that this question should be discussed anew. that the Cabinet Sub-Committee's report should be scrapped though it may form the basis for further consideration by a Committee consisting of two or three persons as the Ministers with their onerous duties will not be able to do justice to that work. The sooner they do it the better but let them finish their work and announce their decision before the schools re-open after the vacation. Otherwise they may be faced with schools which may become pandemonium; there may be some boys in the schools but the teachers will not be there. I warn the Government that as a well-wisher of this Ministry they should tackle this question so that people may realize that their woes are known to those that ought to know them and got them redressed by them and thereby the well-being of the community may be promoted. I do not propose to withdraw the resolution."

* MR. PRESIDENT :—" All the powerful advocacy of the hon. Member will not be wasted on the Government. But what is the purpose of your pressing this resolution? I am sure the Hon. Minister has not read your speech moving the resolution and he will do it hereafter and if he assures that he will review the matter, where is the harm in withdrawing it? You must also know that the Hon. Minister has taken charge of his portfolio very recently and if he is able to assure you that he will look into the whole matter, need you press the resolution?"

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" The Minister for Education has been a great disappointment to us. I am afraid he has not been pressing the case of the teachers as he ought to have done before the Cabinet Sub-Committee. I had occasion to discuss the question with him. He did not seem to realize the gravity of the situation and he seems to feel that they can be got for five and ten rupees as people engage them for private tuition. The Government have no conception of the kind of education that

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our children should receive and their conception of the teacher is wrong. I wish the Hon. Minister for Education were present here. Unless the Government assure that the whole question will be reviewed and that it will not be confined to a Cabinet Sub-Committee's report but that a fresh approach will be made and the whole thing will be considered anew and that as far as possible they would do their best before the schools re-open especially with regard to teachers and other services, I must press my resolution. I know this is not going to be carried and we will be defeated. I press this resolution not in a spirit of triumph. I must satisfy my conscience whether in all fairness I have put forth their case so that at least my conscience is free and I may have the feeling that I have not let down people who deserve better."

* DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—
"After the powerful appeal of the hon. Member, I would beg of him not to press the resolution. I think its very object will not be served by following that course. I feel that what he has said about the teacher is correct and the effect of it will be far greater if you give a chance for the Government to see what they are going to do."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"I would also add my appeal to my hon. friend not to press the resolution. Every one has deep sympathy with the principle of the resolution and the object of the resolution will be defeated if pressed to a division."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"I hope, Sir, that the Hon. Minister for Finance will take up this matter in hand and have it examined in an impartial manner and see that justice is done to all classes of employees. There has been an increase of 133 per cent in the case of some and a bare 7½ per cent in the case of others. It is impossible for me to reconcile these variations. I wonder if the basic salary of those that got an enhancement of 133 per cent was so low. If he will give me an assurance that the whole thing will be examined and will not harp on what the previous Sub-Committee has done, I have no objection. As I said, I know the fate of this resolution."

* MR. PRESIDENT :—"That is far too much to expect of the Hon. Minister. I am sure he will give due consideration to this subject. I believe the hon. Member has the leave of the House so withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was by leave of the House withdrawn.

(2) MEASURES FOR THE UPLIFT OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES.

* SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM :—"I beg to move—

'that this Council recommends to the Government that a committee be appointed to examine the adequacy of the existing measures for the uplift of the Scheduled castes

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and make recommendations to quicken the pace of progress so that the Scheduled castes may occupy an equal place with other sections of the community within a definite period of time.'

"The resolution is so simple and clearly worded that it is not necessary for me to make a speech by way of explaining its objects and I do not anticipate either a difference of opinion much less an objection from the members or from the treasury Benches to this very innocuous resolution."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I suppose the Hon. Sri Kurmayya is in charge of this subject. Has he any objection to the resolution as it stands."

5-30
p.m.

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Mr. President, all the points raised by the hon. Member in his resolution are going to be taken up by the Government in connexion with the uplift of Harijans and the scheme is awaiting the approval of the Hon. the Premier. In effect, the subject-matter of this resolution is already under the consideration of the Government and thus there is no necessity for the discussion at length of this resolution."

SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—"There can be no two opinions on the need—the urgent need for implementing the ever so many promises and pledges that this and the previous Ministry and by the Hon. Minister for Harijan uplift, who, by his simplicity and sincerity had succeeded to find a place in that office whoever the Prime Minister.

"The resolution that I have just now moved seeks to do no more than help in the early implementation of the much needed and long neglected ameliorative measures to the eight million Harijans in this Province.

"It seeks, Mr. President, the appointment of a non-official committee of men and women consisting of members of my own community and others really interested in the upliftment of the depressed and oppressed people of my community to examine the adequacy or otherwise of the measures, if any, taken so far by the Government since they took up the administration eleven months back. The committee so appointed would no doubt make suitable and appropriate recommendations as to the method and manner in which the uplift measures ought to be given effect to.

"I need not take up the time of the House in enumerating the grievances and hardships of my community. They are so well known and so much discussed by hon. Members on all sides of the House on more than one occasion. On the Temple Entry Bill, on the Removal of Civil Disabilities Bill, on the question of admission to Secular Institutions, on the question of prohibition on the floor of not only this House and the Lower House but on all public platforms men of all shades of political creed, have spoken a great deal about the depth to which my community had sunk. I shall not here, Mr. President, seek to go into the causes, that had kept us so low nor shall I proceed to apportion blame on this or that community. This is not the occasion which would allow of such diversion.

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" I am nevertheless one of those who sincerely believe that politics had had considerable share in keeping us down so far. Politics had to a great extent dictated to interested parties the desirability of keeping us economically, socially and educationally backward.

" I also have come to realize, I must admit, that there is a growing anxiety on the part of those who to-day are on the Government Benches to expiate for the past wrongs and to help the Harijans to come up from the degrading depths to which they have been allowed to sink.

" I know, Mr. President, that the Hon. Sri V. Kurmayya himself, a Harijan, is anxious to do his best for the communities which he represents in the House. But, I regret to say, that I also know that in spite of his very good intentions and perhaps those of his colleagues, the pace in which this matter is progressing does not convince us, of the efficiency with which the machinery is working.

" You know, Mr. President, and so do hon. Members, that a crore of rupees was set apart for Harijan uplift last year. Again a similar amount is provided this year. But no one knows what steps have been taken. What plans have been chalked out, what schemes worked out for the effective amelioration of the Harijans in this Province? No one knows how much of the allotted amount had been spent and in what manner, and on what measures.

" Mr. President, Sir, coming as I do from a community long neglected and much ill-treated, I am naturally impatient and critical of the somewhat leisurely manner with which this very urgent matter is being handled. I do not accuse any one of want of heart. But I must lay the charge that the Government machinery moves disgustingly very slow. The Hon. Minister Sri Kurmayya ought to be more concerned with the speed with which the measures are given effect to. He must try to understand the psychology of a section of human beings who so long suffered through man-made social barriers, though the arrogance and social bigotry of a class of men, more educated and more wealthy and powerful. They except the Congress Government, naturally to right the wrongs, to fulfil their pledges and to make them the equal to everyone else in society. And eleven months have passed, with no perceptible or solid measures taken to spend the amount provided for the purpose. The longer it is delayed, the stronger will become the bitterness of the community. Schemes on paper, funds under budget heads alone cannot lead the community to a haven of peace and plenty. Throwing temples open can at best be only a gesture of good will and not the road that would lead the thousands of the community to an economic betterment of their lot.

" Sir, I must point out to this House that more than all the Bills which the Government have passed through, the most urgent and vital factor that is needed to be done is the economic emancipation of the community. Spiritual emancipation can afford to wait a little longer at least till we are able to get, a better wage, live in healthy surroundings and in decent houses, breathe the

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air as equals till our children got all facilities of lower and higher education, till our women and children have the necessary medical aid, till our young men have equal opportunities with others in all spheres of life, till we are no more looked down by our own countrymen. Mr. President, you will please forgive me for the warmth of my expressions. I am not trying to exaggerate facts, and you will agree with me that I am not.

"But in a matter like this, I cannot help urging on the Minister and his Colleagues, the urgency with which relief measures ought to be set up. My community is no doubt grateful to all, individuals and parties, for all they have done to help them. There had been many eminent men in our own Province like the late lamented Dr. Nair, who felt that unless untouchability was wiped out and the so-called untouchables brought up to a plane of equality with others, India did not deserve to be free and would not be worthy of it. He fought and championed our cause with a great fervour.

"Apart from whatever political differences I and my party may have with Mr. Gandhi, I must openly admit that it was due to his sincerity that removal of untouchability came to be included as a plank in the Congress programme."

MR. K. O. ANTHONI:—"What is your party?"

* SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—"Scheduled Class Federation, Sir.

"Prior to Mr. Gandhi's advent, even Congressmen opposed even discussing the question in their meetings. I am sure that the millions of Scheduled Castes men would be grateful to Mahatma Gandhi for his glorious service.

"It is a sad story that though Mahatma Gandhi meant well with us, the Hindu society which must ultimately realize its faults had kept us down to Mahatma's sorrow and our bitterness.

"But march of events had vastly changed men's hearts though in our own Province there is need for a greater change of heart.

"As I said, Mr. President, economic emancipation ought to be the first duty of this Government and I must repeat that in spite of hopeful words and speeches nothing seems to have done so far. The pace is dead slow and to quicken it, I suggest the formation of a non-official committee immediately. There can be no objection to this request. I request the Hon. Minister not only to accept this resolution but see that something is done forthwith.

"Before I sit down, I would also request him to appoint senior Deputy Collectors of my community to the posts of Executive Officers for this work so that they may take a personal interest in the matter and help their own community men to get the benefits of a generous scheme."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Do you object to Collectors coming from community of the Hon. Minister?"

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* SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM :—“ Once again I request the Minister and the House to unanimously accept my resolution.”

MR. K. O. ANTHONI :—“ Sir, I rise to second the resolution that has been moved by the Hon. Member, Sri H. M. Jagannatham. We had two pieces of legislation recently in the interests of the so-called depressed classes—one on the Removal of Civil Disabilities and the other on the Temple entry question. When those Bills were discussed, I, as one who had worked amongst the depressed classes for a considerably long period, felt that it was in the economic sphere that their salvation lay. Economic improvement of the depressed classes should precede all other reforms. The temple entry that has been made much of may be after all an empty thing if what we hear as happening in a neighbouring State is true. It is said that temples that are thrown open to Harijans there are now visited only by Harijans and not by the Caste Hindus. Anyway I am not to quarrel with that measure. Any measure that stands for the economic improvement of the masses, especially of the depressed classes, must be a measure that must enlist the support of people who are interested in social welfare. There is another aspect of the question which I would like to bring to the notice of this House. I have said in connection with the proposal to set apart one crore of rupees for Harijan uplift that it is not only the Hindu Harijans who should be entitled to that amount, who should be the beneficiaries of that scheme, but it should entitle all people who are economically poor and miserable. There is hostility particularly among the Harijan leaders themselves for including converts to Christianity to the benefits of this amount. I can understand the hostility from militant Hinduism, because they are afraid of Christianity making headway in this country. They are afraid on political grounds. But let me tell them that the fight that is gathering strength in this country is not between Hinduism and Christianity, is not between Hinduism and Islam, but it is between people who believe in God and people who do not believe in God. It is Communism, it is the ideological groups that have come into this country that are going to prove a menace to the society. Let my Hindu leaders take it that we are not out for power in this country. Indian Christians believe that they have got a mission to play and that they have got a mission to perform in this country. So, I say that any scheme that you devise for the economic improvement of the masses should be devised in such a way that it is not based on religion. If the allotment of one crore of rupees is made as a measure of expiation by the Caste Hindus for the sins they have committed to these depressed classes in the past that money must come from the caste Hindu pockets, and not from the public exchequer. I say that the Christians, converts from the depressed classes, should be as much entitled to this relief as the Hindu depressed classes. In connexion with the educational stipends that were granted, I understand that the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan, in 1937–38, devised a formula by which converts to Christianity from Depressed classes were made entitled to some extent to this benefit. I hope that the Hon. Sri Kurmayya will bear that in mind and see that this is not treated on a religious basis, but on the economic basis.”

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* THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I have to oppose this resolution. My friends do not know that there are already advisory committees, attached to the Collectors as well as to the Commissioner of Labour, which are working for the uplift of Harijans. These non-official committees were started in 1939 by the late Congress Ministry under the leadership of Sri C. Rajagopalachari. These committees have been advising the Collectors and the Commissioner of Labour, who is responsible for the welfare of Harijans, in all measures that are taken up by the Government for the welfare of Harijans. Under the present rule, the Commissioner of Labour is attending to the ameliorative measures for the Harijans as mentioned below :—(1) Provision of house-sites. This is one of the things which is very badly needed in districts. The Harijans very badly require house-sites, and for this purpose there is a committee. The Collector is there to sanction or acquire the house-sites for Harijans.

5-45
p.m.

“ Sir, I must say in this connection one thing. The money provided each year in the budget is limited, and so the Collector and the labour officers are not able to cope with the demand that is made by Harijans in general. The Commissioner of Labour every year gets sufficient money according to the proposals sent by the Collectors and district labour officers. With this, house-sites are acquired on a limited scale. Besides, Government is running hostels to-day in addition to schools, grants of scholarship, Boarding Grants to Boarding Homes and grants for purchase of books, etc. Government to-day is running four hostels in the Presidency. They are in Masulipatam; in Madras, in Calicut and in Salem. These four hostels are run entirely by the Government of Madras. From 1938 all the hostels, run till then by the Harijan Sevak Sangh, are subsidised by this Government. You know, Sir, after 1932, when Mahatma Gandhi started Harijan Sevak Sangh in the whole of India with provincial branches, schools were started, free boarding homes and orphanages, where thousands of Harijans were fed, were started. Though these schools and hostels were started then, it was only in 1938, the first time the Congress Government subsidised those institutions. To-day hon. Members may not know how many Harijan students are fed by the Harijan Sevak Sangh. This Government have been in office since eleven months, and in addition to the amount budgeted in 1946-47, this Government have sanctioned nearly 2½ lakhs for both boarding and schools. Further the Government have sanctioned 100 scholarships to students studying in various colleges including Christian converts with retrospective effect. Mr. Jagannatham, as he belongs to the Federation, may criticise us and say, it is all on account of party politics it is all done. (Mr. H. M. Jagannatham : ‘ Certainly not.’) I know the criticism that is levelled against the Congress by Federationists.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ May I point out to the hon. Minister that the resolution says that the existing measures are not adequate and so the mover of the resolution wants a central committee should go into the question and examine whether existing measures are adequate or anything should be done to improve them.”

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* THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“ I am explaining to hon. Members what are the things that are being done by the present Government so that they might judge for themselves whether a committee is necessary at all. Mr. Jagannatham has been working for the uplift of Harijans for several years, and he was there in the field long before I came in. You know the Labour Department was started in 1925, and from that time onwards every year the grant was enhanced either for building houses or for scholarship. It was started by the Justice Party and from 1937 it has been continued by the Congress Government. From 1936 onwards the amount spent on scholarships and schools and hostels have been annually increased. Of course it is high time to see that the housing condition of the Harijans should be improved. This Government are as equally anxious as Mr. Jagannatham, to uplift Harijans and to give them an equal status with that of the Caste-Hindus. This Government, with the help of this House and the other House, passed two Bills, in this behalf, the Temple Entry Bill and the Social Disabilities Removal Bill. The first Bill gives them a higher position to worship God on a par with other communities. I realize their economic position may not be raised by temple entry. But why are the Harijans to-day degraded in economic position. It is because of untouchability; it is because of the stigma that was there for centuries that they have not been able to rise to the position of independent living. That is why you see in the village to-day people who have come from the north are rich. A Harijan is not allowed to run a hotel to-day. Further I must explain to hon. Member that Harijans as a whole are agricultural labourers. Hence his position is different from that of ordinary labourers, whether they work in mills or in city. The improvement of the position of the agricultural labourer has to go with the improvement of the lot of the ryot. This Government, within the last eleven months, have framed several schemes to improve the conditions of the agriculturists. I do not know what is the purpose of constituting the committee proposed by the mover. Does he want to advise the Government to introduce socialism straightway in this country to improve the conditions of the agricultural labourers? It is only in that way the object can be achieved immediately. This Government is not prepared to take up that suggestion. The time may perhaps come after the next elections when adult franchise is given. I do not want to enter into that topic now. I will advise Mr. Jagannatham this thing; there are 31 members from this community in the Legislature. They can constitute a committee themselves and take up this question. I may tell him there are already district committees and the provincial committee working for the amelioration of Harijans advising Government in which direction the work should be done. So there is no need for a separate new committee to go into this question. The district committees and the provincial committee are working under the control of the Commissioner of Labour, who is wholly responsible for the uplift of Harijans. That Committee may be reconstituted under a Minister to advise Government. This is now under consideration; and very shortly the names of members of this committee will be announced.”

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MR. PRESIDENT :—“ That means you are thinking of constituting a committee.”

* THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“ It has already been created in 1938. These committees have been functioning since that year. Every year, in the month of December or January, new members are being nominated to it.”

* DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Is the Hon. Minister quite satisfied with the work of these committees? Will he tell us whether those committees in those areas have worked well for the elevation of the condition of these classes?”

* THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“ I am not satisfied with the work carried on by them. I already explained to hon. Members that these committees are only advisory bodies without any power. Now the Government is seriously thinking to give power to them. I must also say the Collector in charge of this work as well as the District Labour Officers in charge of upliftment of Harijans are not able to serve the community adequately either because of want of power or otherwise. That is why this Government is considering to have District Labour Officers with a gazetted rank instead of deputy tahsildars.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I think the Hon. Minister said he is reconstituting the central committee.”

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“ Yes, provincial as well as district committees.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ On a point of order, Sir, then why not Government accept this resolution?” (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“ This is not a new thing. There are already committees working in the district; also there is a provincial committee. Under the scheme under contemplation new spirit is to be infused in the new members of the committee to make them work properly for the upliftment of the Harijans. A new spirit and a missionary zeal are sought to be infused in members. Hitherto such a thing was absent. So I request the mover to withdraw his motion. He will be one of the members of the committee that is proposed. (Laughter.) With these words I oppose the resolution. (Interruption by Mr. H. M. Jagannatham.) I know you have been working for the community even from the time while I was a student in 1932-33. I know yourself and Mr. M. C. Rajah were in the field at the time; and I have often come to you for advice. In view of these things I request my friend to withdraw his resolution.”

6 p.m. MR. PRESIDENT :—“ What the Hon. Minister means is there is already a committee which is going to be reconstituted and there is going to be new blood and enthusiasm. I think that is the object of the resolution. I therefore request Mr. Jagannatham not to jeopardise his chances of being on the Committee by pressing the resolution to vote.”

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* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, I had no intention of intervening in the debate. I am sorry the Hon. Minister did not take the clue you gave him more than once and what the hon. Member, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, told him. We are not at all blaming him for not doing anything. The Labour Department has been in existence for some years. We want to review the work of that department so that a programme of work may be laid down which the committees he proposes to set up may see it is carried out.

“ Sir, I have been a member of the Provincial Advisory Board since it was instituted. I feel, Sir, such an examination is absolutely necessary. I will give only one instance. Time after time, the Provincial Board sends up proposals for increase in the number of scholarships and boarding grants. The Commissioner of Labour takes particular care to verify facts and figures. If he sends up proposals for 300 scholarships, the order will come for 50 or 100. I brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister by means of an interpellation that there should be a progressive increase in the number of scholarships and boarding grants irrespective of the financial position of the province. This expenditure should be the first charge on the revenues of the province as expenditure on Anglo-Indian education is a first charge on the revenues. Let the Hon. Minister appoint whomsoever he likes. Let a small committee be set up to examine the progress that has been made. Take the case of assignment of land. How much of land assigned has been cultivated by the members of the depressed classes? What are the difficulties? The late Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah moved a resolution in the old Council suggesting that certain measures should be taken. No measures have been taken. It is said that if any land is not brought under cultivation it would be resumed. That is all the help that is got from the department. While we all heartily sympathise and like to assist the Hon. Minister as you suggested, this Committee will sit and examine what has been done and on what lines the future work should be done. If the Hon. Minister wants to sit in judgment over the committee, he may consult any committee he likes. But I suggest that a committee of 31 members will never be able to go into things and arrive at any decision. By all means let the Hon. Minister have any standing advisory committee he likes. But this examination should be done by a few people getting the statistics and examining the question closely. He himself will be surprised at the slow progress made.

“ The Provincial Advisory Board has not been functioning for the past one year. Why did not the Hon. Minister reconstitute it? He was a Member of the Government all the time. There was some hitch among themselves and the Board has not been reconstituted and it has not been functioning for the past one year. I got an invitation to serve and I accepted it, but no meeting has been held. All these things will be stopped if a programme is laid down and the Hon. the Minister and the Cabinet make depressed classes education and their economic uplift a first charge on the revenues of the province. Otherwise

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Sir, the members of the Scheduled Castes Federation would be perfectly justified in asking that as in the case of Anglo-Indians a certain amount should be set apart for them in any new constitution that may be passed so that their interests do not suffer and they are not made the playthings of party politics. Sir, we all want to assist the Hon. Minister. Sri Jagannatham is not opposed to him and he wants to assist him. I wish he accepts the resolution. After all the purpose is the same"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I suppose we all understand each other very well. The Hon. Minister is as jealous of the interests of his community as the hon. Member, Sri Jagannatham, or as anybody else. He is as jealous of maintaining his credit for taking all necessary ameliorative measures for the depressed classes. The House will have no objection to give him credit and let him constitute the committee as he pleases. I suppose the hon. Member Sri Jagannatham, is withdrawing his resolution."

SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—"No, Sir, I want it to be put to vote."

* THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have already replied to the points raised by Mr. Jagannatham. Now the hon. Member, Sri Suryanarayana Rao, has raised some other points. I am aware, Sir, that the Provincial Advisory Committee attached to the Commissioner of Labour has not done much. That is why I have been thinking of having a committee under a Minister and not the Commissioner of Labour. The hon. Member said that certain proposals sent up by the Commissioner of Labour for increased grants were held up. There was a rule made by the Advisers' Government that in any year, in regard to the proposals sent up by the Commissioner of Labour only one-third should be sanctioned. If the Commissioner asked for Rs. 100, only Rs. 33 should be sanctioned. This year after Congress assumed office, we have broken that rule. We have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs for the uplift of the eligible communities. The amount provided for scholarships did not ordinarily exceed Rs. 25,000, but this year we have sanctioned Rs. 33,000 with retrospective effect. It has been laid down that there should be no rule fixing the amount to be allotted under Part II schemes for the next year. I know, Sir, the Provincial Advisory Board attached to the Commissioner of Labour has not got power to do much to the communities, but its function is only to advise the Commissioner."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"On a point of order, Mr. President. We are not concerned with the working of this Board or with what the Hon. Minister has been doing or will be doing. The Hon. Minister is simply side-tracking the resolution."

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I have to reply to the points raised by the hon. Member."

* DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The question for consideration is whether a special committee will be appointed for the purpose and whether the Minister thinks that the Provincial Board which is going to be reconstituted will do

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the work. My hon. Friend, Sri Jagannatham, wants a special committee for a specific purpose and for a limited period. Is the Hon. Minister opposed to it? Nobody questions what has been done in the past. The resolution is limited to this point: whether a special committee can be appointed for a limited purpose for a limited period. Is the Hon. Minister prepared to accept it or not? That is the question."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I think the Hon. Minister was endeavouring to point out to hon. Members that no special committee was necessary because there was already a Provincial Board which was going to be reconstituted with new Members—fresh blood and enthusiasm. He said that that Committee would do all that was necessary and all that was contemplated by the resolution. That was what I thought the Hon. Minister impressed upon the House. If that is so, the Hon. Minister can make a statement and satisfy the House."

MR. K. O. ANTHONI:—"The resolution before the House asks for a Committee to be appointed to examine the adequacy of the existing measures. It contemplates an altogether different committee for a different purpose."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I do not know what the hon. Member wants. Does he want the Hon. Minister to say, 'No' and have the resolution put to vote and defeated?"

* THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Since there are 30 M.L.As. and some M.L.Cs. there is no necessity of appointing a special committee. I oppose the resolution. As regards the points raised by Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, the Committee that is going to be renominated will certainly look after the interests of Harijans. All the M.L.As. are *ex-officio* members in the District Committees. The presidents and secretaries of the Harijan Sevak Sangh are also members of the District Committees. We have passed an order in 1938 that all the Harijan M.L.As. of the district and the Secretary or President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh should be *ex-officio* members of these committees. That was how the real Harijan problem was tackled in this Presidency. There is a rule that the Secretary or President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh which is a non-political body should be a member of that committee. We constituted these committees in 1938. But then the Congress Government resigned and members went to jails and these committees were not working properly. I assure the hon. Members of this House that these committees will hereafter look after the welfare of the Harijans. On account of our absence from the Legislative Assembly and the Council and the Government, this work was neglected. But this year there has been increased work done. The Government have also set apart one crore of rupees for the uplift of Harijans. My hon. Friend, Mr. Jagannatham said that he did not know the plans and the schemes intended for the expenditure of one crore of rupees. It is not an easy thing to spend one crore of rupees in six months or ten months. This is a Government. If this is a zamindari, or if I were a zamindar, I would be able to spend a crore of rupees in three days! But to spend a crore of rupees of tax-payers' money, a proper and useful scheme should be prepared."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" I know the Government can spend it in a minute."

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" The Government cannot spend it in a minute. Schemes have to be drafted and they have to be examined and approved by the heads of departments and by the Secretariat and they have to be approved by the Cabinet."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I request the Hon. Minister to finish soon, say, by 6-15 p.m."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I ask, Sir, whether it is all relevant? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" Whether it is relevant or not, I have to reply to the points raised. One hon. Member said that this one crore of rupees should also be spent for the uplift of the Christians also. Sir, not a pie of this money should be spent for Christians. I know the Christians must get something set apart for the Christian community, but the money set apart for Harijan uplift should not be spent for any other community. If it is done like that, it would amount to misappropriation. This question was raised long ago and answered on the floor of the House by me and by the ex-Prime Minister that this money is purely meant for Harijan uplift. I will give you one example."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Relevancy is a rule which ought to apply to the Hon. Minister also. I do not know why the Hon. Minister should go on speaking about these things."

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" These are quite relevant, Sir, because the hon. Member, Mr. Anthoni, raised the point . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" May I request the Hon. Minister to finish soon. His time is up."

6-15 p.m. THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" The Justice Party Government set apart lands for depressed classes, but they were not given really to them. All the lands set apart for Harijans were taken away by the Hindu Harijans whom the Christian missionaries converted to their fold. Not only lands but even appointments set apart for Harijans were taken away by Christians in the name of Harijan Christians. As a Minister representing the Harijans, I will not allow such a thing in future. If there are no Harijans for whose uplift the money can be spent, let it be divided among all communities. I have no objection to giving to Christians, but let the amounts set apart for the Christians and the Harijans be separate. I oppose the resolution moved by Mr. Jagannatham."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member want to press it to a division? "

SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM :—" Yes, Sir."

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The resolution was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 6 Mrs. M. Hensman. |
| 2 K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. | 7 Mrs. M. N. Chubwalla. |
| 3 Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. | 8 Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao. |
| 4 Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu. | 9 Mr. K. O. Anthoni. |
| 5 Sri M. D. T. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar. | 10 Sir James Doak. |
| | 11 Dr. V. K. John. |
| | 12 Sri H. M. Jagannatham. |

Noes.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. | 9 Sri N. Venkatachalamaji. |
| 2 The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon. | 10 „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 3 Sri K. Venkataswami Nayudu. | 11 „ A. Govindacharyulu. |
| 4 „ B. Bheema Rao. | 12 „ A. K. A. Ramachandra Reddiyar. |
| 5 „ L. Subbarama Reddi. | |
| 6 „ S. K. Satagopa Mudaliar. | 13 „ S. Jayaram Reddiyar. |
| 7 „ M. Narayana Menon. | 14 „ N. Renga Reddi. |
| 8 „ M. Narayana Rao. | |

Ayes 12; Noes 14.

The resolution was lost.

(3) REFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT BILLS TO JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES.

MR. PRESIDENT:—“ Sri P. R. K. Sarma is not in his place. The hon. Member's resolution is deemed to have been withdrawn.”

(4) REVISED SCALES OF SALARIES FOR NON-GAZETTED SERVICES IN THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MR. PRESIDENT:—“ Mr. K. O. Anthoni does not intend to move his resolution? ”

MR. K. O. ANTHONI:—“ Yes, Sir.”

(5) DECISION OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO TRANSFER POWER TO INDIAN HANDS.

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—“ Sir, I am thankful to you and the Members of the House for giving me this opportunity at this late hour, and I shall not take up more than five minutes. I move—

'This Council recommends to the Government to convey to the Secretary of State for India that this Council heartily welcomes the decision of His Majesty's Government in Britain to transfer power to Indian hands by a date not later than June 1948.'

Sir, I consider it a privilege to move this resolution. As far as I know, no legislative chamber has considered this momentous declaration of His Majesty's Government. This House is considering it first. Three effective causes have contributed to this declaration. One is the sufferings undergone and the sacrifices made by the great political party, the Congress. They have not only sacrificed their comforts and conveniences; they have also sacrificed very much in property and even in life in the struggle for the freedom of the country under the leadership of the modern apostle of truth, non-violence and love—Mahatma Gandhi. The

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second effective cause is that the other great political party in this country, whatever might have been its differences with the Hindus, has always stood for the freedom of this country. I mean the Muslim League. The third effective cause is the change that has come over the present generation. In introducing the Temple Entry Authorization Bill, the Leader of the House said that the present generation of Caste-Hindus were atoning for what they did in the past. Similarly, the present generation of Britishers are atoning for what was done in the past. The lead is given by the Labour Government that is in power to-day.

"I am sure that every effort will be made by the British Government that, when they quit, they will quit in such a manner that there will be peace in this land, and no civil war or bloodshed. If this is done, I have every hope that Indians will reconcile themselves to the Britisher and remain within the British Commonwealth of Nations under the Statute of Westminster which, in my opinion, confers on the units concerned all advantages without any disadvantage whatsoever. It may be that the British Commonwealth of Nations may change its name in due course and it may be called the Indian Commonwealth of Nations, India being the major unit.

"A great responsibility rests upon every member of this House and the elected representatives of the people in other legislative chambers to see that the transfer of power from British to Indian hands will be peaceful, and that the differences between the various communities are solved in such a way that there will not be civil war or bloodshed, but peace and prosperity.

"We shall be witnessing the birth of a new India, a free India. I feel that all the troubles between the various communities and between the Congress and the States are like the pangs of pain before the birth of a free India. I am sure that responsible members of this House and others will see that the child is not born dead but that it is born alive. Even if there is more than one child—I wish there will be born only one child—I am sure the child will be brought up in health and vigour and it will lead the world when grown to manhood.

"I want to add a word to the members of the minority communities, and that is that communalism is fast dying out. As far as I can see, Hindu leaders have almost given up communalism. I put the question to every member of this House whether any of the Hon. Ministers now in power can be said to be communal-minded. Even Muslim leaders also are discarding communalism, and it is quite possible that the Muslim brethren will feel that they can trust the Hindu leaders and that there will be no reason for communal clashes both before the surrender of power to Indian hands and after.

"I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

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SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ I second the resolution. When I was a school boy I have heard of Lord Morley saying that to ask for the independence of India was to ask for the moon. That was at the beginning of this century. We are now in 1947. Whether we get the moon or not, there is the offer of the moon by the Secretary of State for India. Since the time Lord Morley made that statement, events have moved very rapidly. Even after the sacrifices made by Indians in the first European war, the British Government went only to the extent of saying that their goal in India was progressive realization of responsible Government as an integral part of the British Empire. That was in 1919. It was Lord Lloyd George's Government that made the declaration. Then we come to the year 1931, when it was the privilege of Mr. Ramsay McDonald to announce that India might attain Dominion Status—nothing more than that. Then we come to World War No. 2 in 1939 when the Atlantic Charter was formulated. Mr. Churchill was asked the question whether it applied to India. He said no. Mr. McDonald announced that Dominion Status was the goal of India with the consent of the Conservative Party. Now we have the Labour Government. The announcement was made 'Dominion Status if you wish' or 'Independence if you wish'. Whatever you wish it is for you. Whatever a man wishes to be, he is. The present freedom movement is recognized by the Secretary of State. All that is history. But one thing I wish to place before the House. The declaration of the independence of India has been made by the British Parliament and by the Secretary of State. This announcement must receive the greatest appreciation from us, because the struggle for freedom movement in this country has not culminated in a revolutionary movement of wresting power from England but because of the sagacity and statesmanship of the British people to part with power when they know they cannot hold India. I do not know whether the credit is due to what my hon. Friend was saying. Whatever the reasons may be, the statesmanship of the British people has recognized the fact that they cannot any longer hold India by force. India can now be an independent country. The credit for the declaration—without causing any bloodshed must be on the British people. They have thrown the responsibility on us for maintaining the nation, for maintaining the freedom of the various communities inhabiting this part of the world. Sagacity and statesmanship must inspire the people of India also for creating a friendly spirit, for creating an amiable spirit to advance the freedom of India in an orderly manner so that we can deserve freedom.”

6-30
p.m.

SIR JAMES DOAK :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I most wholeheartedly support the resolution. It is probably too soon to expect any real appreciation of the past British record in India. I feel that political passions and conflicts have been so recent, that probably the next generation will be able to view things in their real perspective. When the time comes I think England's record in India will be found to be better than what most people think

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of it to-day. I for one am very proud of England's record in this great country. In supporting the resolution may I express the hope that a political solution may be forthcoming in the very near future? Politics fill men's minds and have done so for far too long now. My great fear is that we may find independence come too late.

"Where is the industrialization we are all looking forward to? Where are the nation-building schemes which will quicken India's economic pulse? Planning for which we have been clamouring has been discarded because revenues have been thrown away needlessly in matters of Excise and Prohibition. Our greatest need is increased production in all spheres. Without that, we re-enter the vicious circle of increasing population, lower living standards, malnutrition and chronic unrest. May a spirit of compromise animate our leaders; may they rise to greater levels of toleration than have thus far been in evidence, so that a solution in the political field may be found and the urgent task of building a new and prosperous India get speedily under way."

* K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"Sir, we Muslims are second to none, are second to nobody in our desire for freedom. We were struggling for the freedom of India with every one else in this country. We have been with the Congress fighting for the freedom of India shoulder to shoulder. But of late, have to separate ourselves from one another for reasons best known to all which I do not wish to deal with on the floor of this House.

"Regarding this resolution it is good that the Britisher has done his duty. But we have to make a long headway before the Britisher will be able to leave India peacefully. Now, as it stands, the Party to which we belong, the Muslim League Party has not come to any decision regarding the announcement of the British Government. So, as members of the Muslim League, we feel we are not in a position to completely endorse all the sentiments expressed in the resolution."

THE HON. SRI T. S. S. RAJAN :—"Sir, on behalf of the Government I accept this resolution moved and supported in this House. All of us are in agreement, who are the sons of the soil, who claim this country as ours and who hope to live in this land for ages to come. We cannot but express our feelings of joy and pleasure at the assurance given by the Secretary of State in his statement, in spite of our doubt whether it is necessary to express such sentiments we are actually feeling. In fact the statement of the Secretary of State is to-day the subject-matter of our discussion. While passing from one stage of political rehabilitation to another, we have tremendous difficulties of our own which we have to contend against. I foresee the future prospect of a strong and united India which will find not only a place with the rest of the nations of the world, but will be a place of record, merit and service. I had my own doubts whether I should accept this resolution on behalf of the Government, because it expresses the most patent fact which all of us acknowledge. I had my own

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[Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

doubts whether the passing of this resolution is at all necessary. But knowing my hon. Friend, Dr. John, as I do, I know he had no motives in moving this resolution, other than the highest of motives expressing the sense of appreciation of this House of the act done by those who are in power just now. The evidence of the truthfulness of the fact underlying the resolution is before our eyes now. One Viceroy has gone; another Viceroy has come. On behalf of the Secretary of State and of Englishmen, he has made more than one declaration with regard to their intentions. No Political Party can doubt those statements; nor can anybody fail to see the events that are following the statements. It is perfectly clear that the intentions of the British Government are being faithfully carried out. The present Viceroy has not in any way failed to carry out our expectations. All of us know that it is a very difficult task. Even so he has proved himself very successful in trying to transfer power from England to India. These few months of his stay here, have brought our freedom much nearer and we know that the day of our freedom is not far off. We know at the same time that tremendous responsibility rests with us. Perhaps real freedom will come to us only when we become, are found capable of and prove ourselves fit to undertake the task before us. In their generosity England may give away their responsibility. But in our strength alone lies our capacity to maintain the freedom that we get. It is a very complex problem that a nation of 300 or 400 millions comes into its own. When they come into their own, we understand the tremendous national re-actions that may take place. Whether we shall be able to tide over them, is a matter on which I do not wish to prophesy. I do feel that our nation which has survived and survived successfully has proved its capacity and it hopes to get through the remaining portion of the struggle successfully. Times are quite promising and let us not forget the good offices which people in power over us have been showing in this matter. This resolution expresses our national goodwill. In our national life this is a matter of very great importance. On behalf of the Government I feel justified in accepting this resolution and conveying it to suitable quarters."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I would not have intervened in this debate, but for some words which have fallen from the hon. Member who represents Europeans in this House. He talked of what Great Britain had done to this country. I am sure he realises that I owe a great deal to the English people and my education has been entirely under English hands. But at the same time I cannot forget the fact that whatever might have been Britain's work in this country, in spite of 150 years of British rule in India, illiteracy remains where it was, national advancement has not taken place as we would have liked; industrial planning of which the hon. Member talked of, still remains neglected. Take for instance Australia. She has gone forward during the war and I feel we too could have gone forward if only a helping hand had been given. In spite of the obstacles that have been put in our way, we were able to put

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p.m.

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in the field over 2 million men equipped and armed and I am glad to say that much of the small arms were also produced in this country. What is more? Our people both in Burma and on the deserts in Egypt proved themselves capable of not only defending their country, but also defending other peoples in trouble. The exploits of the Indian army in the deserts of North Africa will always remain as a bright chapter in this war. At one time it was thought that Indians were not capable of leading men in the field. I remember when the Simon Commission visited this country, one of the points I made before them was that we had men, we had educated men, we had men with brains, men capable of leading an army in the field, but then there was this shibboleth of martial and non-martial classes. I am glad, Sir, that during this war, the British Government have at last found their way to give a go-by to this shibboleth. Therefore, whatever my hon. Friend might think of England's past, still I feel that no colonial power can claim credit for anything that it has done to its colonials. But I can give this credit to the Englishmen that they are the least objectionable of the colonial powers. At the same time I cannot get away from the feeling that whatever might be the capacity of a colonial power, whatever might be its inherent strength, still there remains this blot. They are merely birds of passage in this land, and they are here not as trustees, which they have often claimed to be, but because it suits them to be here, because it pays them to be here, and because of power politics, which has been the bane of Europe, and it is this which has led to many wars. But Mahatma Gandhi has been able to make this greatest gift to the world, viz., that you can settle your troubles not by means of sword, but by means of soul force. And I am glad that to-day the struggles which India has put up for the last 25 years under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi has begun to bear fruit, and what is more, this great man who has been born in this land and who can be compared only to Buddha, has been able to see in his own lifetime the fruits of his labours. I hope he will live to see India as a land of peace, because, I feel, as Dr. John has pointed out, there are these birth pangs of a free nation, that is about to be born. I hope, the child when born, will be strong and healthy and that the birth pangs would have resulted in producing a child which will take its place among the great nations of the world. I know that there is also a message which India has given to the world and that is the message of truth and non-violence. If only this message could pervade round the world, I am sure all the ills of the world can be solved and what is more, a settled and ordered civilization might emerge out of this chaos.

“ I have great hopes of the United Nations Organization. But I know unless India is free—India, as a great nation, and is able to play her part in the deliberations of the United Nations, the power politics of the United Nations will make the United Nations Organization go the same way as the League of Nations has done. We know, people talk of collective security. It was a word used commonly in all meetings of the League of Nations in the

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olden days. But, what has become of collective security? Collective security really became security of individual nations, security of people who want still to continue their own colonial system. I hope at least now, this war has taught them a bitter lesson and I am sure, Great Britain has done a great thing in the announcement that she has made on February 20th and for which we are happy to-day. This announcement has been brought about, not merely by the generosity of Great Britain but because of the logical sequence of the international situation. I do feel that people have begun to realize that a great nation in Asia will be a bulwark of world-peace, and it is that feeling and that alone which has made the generosity of great Britain possible. I am not, of course, questioning her generosity, but what I wish to point out is that the international situation and the way in which the world is moving have made British people think that unless there is a free and great India, it is not possible to preserve the peace of the world. I hope that when matters have come to pass and India has gained her full freedom, she will prove herself worthy of the freedom and prove herself worthy of leading all Asiatic countries towards the haven of peace, happiness and prosperity."

SIR JAMES DOAK :—" Sir, I do not think I have said anything on this occasion to give rise to these remarks of the Hon. Minister. I am not a debator, but I don't think I ever attacked either this or that party and certainly I would not dream of attacking India and I also would not certainly dream of saying anything against the fine men who fought through the deserts in North Africa and in the jungles of Burma and in many other theatres of the war. I have nothing but admiration for them. Sir, as I said, I am not a debator, and I am at a loss to know what I have said, to give rise to, what I may call an outburst from the Hon. Minister. But I still maintain, Sir, that a generation afterwards, there will be something said of Great Britain of what I have referred to, namely, the growth of a moral conscience in England during the last 25 years and about what she had given to India. That is all I want to say, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I now put the resolution to the vote of the House."

The resolution was put and carried.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Sri S. Rm. Ramanathan Chettiyar and Sri Manjappa Hegde are not in their seats and therefore their resolutions are deemed to have been withdrawn. Does Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar wish to move his resolution? "

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" I don't move my resolution now, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Mrs. Clubwala will now move her resolution."

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(6) COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO DELINQUENCY AMONG CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN THE PROVINCE.

* MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, in moving my resolution recommending to the Government *that a committee be appointed to enquire into the extent of delinquency among children and young persons in the Province and to examine the adequacy of the existing reformatory measures and making suggestions to promote the welfare and reclamation*’ I would like to say from my personal experience of 11 years as a Magistrate sitting in the Juvenile Court and as the Honorary Secretary of the Children’s Aid Society, that the delinquency amongst the children is growing every day. It is mostly due to poverty and broken homes. There are naturally more delinquent children in the poorer classes but we also find it in the middle class children too. Boys naturally form the larger majority of delinquents. There is one Borstal School in Palamcottah and there was a second school in Tanjore which has subsequently been closed. I would earnestly request the Government to open a second Borstal School as there is need for the same. There is one senior certified school for boys in Chingleput and three junior certified schools for boys in Ranipet, Bellary and Tanjore, one junior and senior certified school for boys and girls under the age of 10 in Madras and there is a junior and senior certified school for girls attached to the Madras Children’s Aid Society now located in Tanjore. Other schools such as Seva Sadan, Salvation Army Homes, Avvai Home, the Muslim Orphanages, Anjumans, Sarada Vidyalaya and a few convents take some of these cases. There is the Stri Sadana Rescue Home in Madras and there are Rescue Shelter homes in Madura, Tanjore, Salem, Virudunagar, etc. Trichinopoly, Nellore and Vizagapatam have devised homes housed in a portion of the hospitals and other institutions. All these institutions are doing good work and serving a useful purpose for delinquent children but they are always overcrowded and therefore, with the best will in the world the authorities cannot pay due attention, as they should to these delinquent children and, naturally, these children need for more care and attention. The junior and senior certified schools for girls is now overcrowded. It is imperative that we should have another school for girls. In the year from 1942 to 1945, 684 girls have appeared before the courts. Five hundred and ninety-two have been restored to their parents, 89 sent to certified schools, 45 sent home to the mufassal and 75 undergoing treatment in the hospitals and a few others sent to the institutions as I have stated before. Of course, the Stri Sadana Rescue Home has also sheltered and educated 2,395 girls. I would call on the Government to have more Rescue and Training Homes under the Madras Vigilance Association.

“ We have probation officers who were formerly attached only to the Children’s Aid Society. These officers had studied child delinquency but unfortunately with the new Government Order, the same probation officers attend to both the adult and juvenile probation. To my mind this is not feasible. Juvenile probation is tackled in a manner different to that of the adult probation.

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The probation work is most useful and its need is imperative and it is the means of reforming the delinquent children or of those who are on the verge of delinquency. The probation officers regularly visiting the homes of the children have a setting effect on the children and also make the parents realize their responsibilities and make them feel that their attitude to the children is being watched and guided. Children on probation are also found employment and sent to night schools. Many a wavered child who would find its way into the certified school is improved in the first stages by probation. I request the Government to increase the strength of probation officers for juveniles both in the city and in the mufassal, both men and women probation officers. Since the probation system has been in force we have sent fewer children to certified schools than we did in the past. There should be juvenile courts and probation officers in at least all the important towns and chiefly in the industrial towns in the Province. Delinquent children, if they had the right line of approach, are won over and prove very often to be more intelligent and much inclined to kind treatment. Lieut.-Col. Thompson, a child psychologist and the Officer Commanding, the Military Hospital at Avadi, has adopted 12 boys from the Remand Home of the Children's Aid Society and his methods of approach to the problem deserve our attention.

"In several of the schools children are taught weaving, carpentry, smithy work, etc., but the inclusion of simple industries would serve a useful purpose and these children could, as they grow up, earn a living. I refer to mat and rope-making, spinning, dyeing and other simple arts, easy to master, but at the same time the initial outlay costing very little.

"Government institutions should be asked to employ young boys in offices such as peons, letter boys, clerks, etc., and girls as Red jackets in hospitals as well as teachers and companions.

"I would also take this opportunity to suggest to the Government the need for the appointment of a psychologist for this work. His guidance and expert advice would be of immense value to the authorities running the various reformatory schools and for those have taken an active interest in this work.

"In these various juvenile courts and also when the Woman Welfare Worker of the Madras Vigilance Association tours the district often she finds both boys and girls who are mentally backward. Unfortunately there are no places to send these children. Their condition is not as bad as to warrant their admission into a Mental hospital but at the same time they are mentally backward and are often the subject of ridicule in the ordinary school. The Madras Children's Aid Society, after several years of working, obtained the Government's permission to start a home for mentally backward children for 20 children. Unfortunately, due to want of accommodation the Home has not been started. It is imperative to have the Home for boys and girls started as early as possible and I hope the committee will take this aspect also into consideration.

[Mrs. M. N. Clubwala]

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" When one travels on the railway, I am sure that many of the hon. Members of this House will agree with me, the children begging for either money or food, or trying to pilfer from compartments are growing in number. The Police authorities in Madras round up these boys and send them up to the various juvenile courts for disposal. We often find among these children boys from the mufassal and return them to their parents. Perhaps if we had more schools there are several children who could go to an institution instead of their homes but want of space restricts our hands.

" In the Reception Home for boys and girls the total admitted was 5,096 boys and 198 girls. Of these 2,817 were Hindus, 318 Muslims, 157 Indian Christians and 2 Anglo-Indians. The causes of detention were theft uncontrollable, kidnapping, found wandering, destitutes, pick-pocketing, solicitation, gambling and immoral surroundings. The causes were disposed of as follows:—

Restored to parents	2,748
Sent to certified schools	145
Sent home (mufassal)	77
Handed over to police	111
Sent to Vigilance Association	13
Found Work	39

The rest were sent to other homes who receive children, and remaining still at the end of the year in the homes were 163 boys and 21 girls.

Stri Sadana—

Number of girls since its inception	2,393
Medically cured	1,536
Marriage performed	45
Trained for teachers (all employed)	18
Trained as nurses (.. ..)	25
Trained as cooks and maids	74
Restored to parents or husbands	1,257

4 girls are undergoing teacher's training.

3 " " weaving training.

3 " " needle work training.

2 girls are in the High School.

3 girls are undergoing midwifery training.

" I give these figures to show the House how the belief that girls who have been unfortunate can have a new lease of life if a proper approach is made.

" May I urge the House to adopt this resolution to appoint a committee to go into the matter in detail about the need for more certified homes, larger number of probation officers and wider scope to deal with delinquent children? I would also like to take this opportunity to suggest to Government that the committee should consist of people who have experience and knowledge of this work and are connected with the running of these institutions. The Government are in correspondence with several of the

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societies to provincialize these homes. Public support is lacking and hence the state will have to shoulder the responsibility but I trust there will always be a representative body of non-officials, who have studied these problems and have a practical knowledge, that will be appointed. In connexion with the Vigilance Association as has been repeated in this House and outside it, our work is increasing daily and so is the strength but funds are wholly inadequate; both, those given by the Government and public support. Yet, I would say—though I know several will not agree with me, let this association be state-aided but run the non-officials for the work here is entirely of the different nature to others—and lastly the Vigilance Association should come under Public Health and Certified Schools under Education and not the Jail department. Innocent children because they happen to be orphans are clubbed together with criminal and delinquent children. Why should those children have to appear before a court and all their life have this stigma?

“Also, the Government may be requested more scholarships in hospitals, technical schools, training schools, etc., for boys and girls from the certified schools to continue to become citizens on the same footing as any of us. What is the use of independence if we know that thousands of our children, future citizens of a Free India, should be uncared for.”

MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—“Mr. President, Sir, I second this resolution.”

7 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“I expected you to second it.”

MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—“I am glad, Sir, to hear you say that; because that shows that you have anticipated what we wanted to be done. In regard to this resolution, Sir, I trust the Government will have no objection to having a committee on the lines that Mrs. Clubwala the hon. Mover of this resolution has proposed. This committee will not be a new one except from the aspect of being a Government Committee; because in the year 1932 at the request of Mr.— afterwards Sir—Frederick James, who was at that time in this House—I think he was in the Legislative Council as it was then called and not the Assembly—there was an idea of bringing up a Beggar Bill. In 1932 all the Women's organizations in this city took up the work of making a survey of the position at that time and collected figures for giving effect to the provisions of the Bill in regard to the housing of the poor men, women and children also. This was entrusted to some of us in the All-India Women's Association and Mrs. Cleetus, especially, who is a great economic expert, took the lead in this matter and she was asked to report on it. We were all allotted different districts for doing the work and she got the report ready and co-ordinated it and I think it would be a very sound foundation if the Government starts with that committee's work as the foundation of its investigation because that report is a very true and faithful picture of conditions as they existed in the year 1932.

[Mrs. Mona Hensman] [23rd April 1947]

I think there will be a great many of those associations still alive and working and of course also vastly improved in this interval of time.

“ Now, Sir, I have noted that in the absence of a better solution, the hon. Mover has suggested that the Education department may take over this reform of children rather than Jails and Prisons. As you know, Mr. President, the Jails and Prisons department has more money than Education has and we have seen and heard many things about this subject more frequently of late and that is why the Jails and Prisons department was given the care of these children. In the view of the Government, as far as I can make out—I stand open to correction—there is a great need for the opening of a welfare department which will be fed direct from Government sources, i.e., from the Budget. Instead of entrusting these young children and growing citizens to the mercy of a department which has no finance or to a department which will be treated with a stigma, it may well be that a social service department is opened. And this committee that is suggested will be able to lay down constructive proposals on that behalf. I need say no more because I know time is going; I do not think I need add anything to what Mrs. Clubwala has so ably put forward with the help of facts of figures to show that the children in the city and in the whole Presidency need the attention of a committee and that such a committee must be appointed immediately by the Hon. Minister in charge who is noted for his commonsense, for his interest in social service, and for his care for the future citizens of the country. I am glad that he is in charge of this particular portfolio, and Sir, we have great hopes which I am sure he will not dash to the ground, that he will not disappoint us, but will agree to appoint the right committee for this work and press forward their work to completion by July next perhaps or even earlier.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Mr. President, Sir, indeed I am in a very delicate and difficult situation. The hon. Mover, Mrs. Clubwala, has been doing so much disinterested and very good work on these lines and she is so interested and earnest about this matter that it is very difficult to say ‘no’ to anything that Mrs. Clubwala asks for. But I am afraid, Sir, I have to be a bit of hard-hearted in this matter.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I thought there was some kind of understanding between you two. You were sitting with her.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I am sorry I cannot accept this resolution to have a committee appointed just at the present moment. I have listened very carefully to the very able speech full of facts and figures made by Mrs. Clubwala. She has had intimated association with various associations working for the emancipation of juvenile offenders and she has stated exactly the position prevailing in the province regarding the treatment of

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juvenile offenders. She has in her speech made various suggestions for the improvement of and for the proper conduct of existing juvenile offenders' institutions and also the changes required therein. I have had occasion to go with her to the Stri Sadhana where the Rescue Home and the Shelter are being conducted and I have had also occasion to discuss with Lieut.-Col. Thompson who is a child psychologist, to whom she has referred in her speech. As a matter of fact, I may tell Mrs. Clubwala that it is already under consideration to appoint Lieut.-Col. Thompson, if the Government of India and the military authorities would permit, as Adviser to the various certified schools that are being run by the Government, to make suggestions as to how they should be improved on the model of the twelve boys whom he had taken and improved, in the words of Mrs. Clubwala 'beyond recognition.' She told me rather mischievously that she sent away the most mischievous and the worst boys to Lieut.-Col. Thompson and the result, when she afterwards visited them, was that they were changed 'beyond recognition.' Sir, Government are already considering the question of appointing him as Advisor to the various certified schools.

"There is considerable juvenile delinquency prevailing and something should of course be done in the matter. I do not want to speak much upon the matter, but I wish to assure Mrs. Clubwala that her resolution, as also the speech she has made in support of it, will be examined by me and anything that Mrs. Hensman has said will also be considered. Mrs. Hensman, the hon. Seconder of the motion, has credited me with considerable commonsense and sympathy in the matter. If that is so, she can certainly expect that Government will closely consider this matter. But at the present time, I may tell the House that the Government have already completely divided the reformatory or certified schools and taken them away from the Jail department and have placed juvenile offenders in charge of a Senior Inspector of certified schools—that special appointment has been made and a person who is a good scholar in psychology and has had considerable experience of jail life, who knows that it is very bad to give the idea of a jail atmosphere in treating children, has been put in charge. The various improvements and reforms suggested by the hon. Mover in her speech are also under consideration by the Government. The question of appointing a committee to enquire into the extent of delinquency and the adequacy of existing measures, I cannot accept now because I have not had occasion to examine the financial and other implications of a committee like that. Government will certainly examine the financial implications and do what is possible in the matter. I therefore appeal to Mrs. Clubwala not to press her resolution to vote, in which case I may have to oppose and vote against it, but I am anxious to assure her that the whole question will be examined with as much sympathy as I can be credited with, and I hope she will withdraw the resolution and not press it to a vote."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" She can bring it up once again if you fail in your duty."

MRS. M.N. CLUBWALA :—" Yes, Mr. President, I withdraw the resolution on the assurance given by the hon. Minister; but as you say, if we do not get satisfaction, I may have to bring it up once again."

The resolution was by leave of the House withdrawn.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The work on the agenda is over; non-official days are few and far between and I really congratulate the House on having gone through the whole agenda so creditably, though it is in a way due perhaps to two or three members not moving their resolutions."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Sir, may we have to sit on the 26th? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The idea is: instead of sitting both here and there on the same day—which means both of us will not be able to do enough work—it has been agreed that the other House will sit to-morrow and if necessary the day after to-morrow till lunch time and finish its work. Then we will be sitting here the day after to-morrow from 3 p.m. If we finish the work that day, then we will not have to sit again; but if we do not finish on that day, I propose to request you to sit from 9 a.m. on the next day, the 26th, and finish the work by noon and go home."

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m. on Friday the 25th April 1947.



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TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

23rd April 1947]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 159 asked by Sri H. M. Jagannatham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd April 1947, page 648 supra.]

Brief note on the Co-operative Motor Transport Societies for ex-servicemen.

The scheme for the formation of Motor Transport Societies for ex-servicemen is one of the various schemes submitted by the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment for the resettlement of ex-servicemen. The scheme was generally approved by Government in December 1946.

Brief particulars of the scheme are as follows :—

Reasons.—About 20,000 ex-servicemen of this Province who were employed during the war as motor drivers, mechanics, etc., are being demobilized. It has not been possible to absorb them in the existing motor transport services as the owners are not willing to replace their present personnel by ex-servicemen. During the war there was a stoppage of imports of motor vehicles although Government have been able to obtain a few vehicles for essential purposes. The normal expansion of motor transport has, therefore, been arrested. Since 1939 there has been a fall of 14 per cent in the animal power available for unit of cultivation and there has also been the difficulty for obtaining timber and steel required for the manufacture of bullock carts. The demand for lorry transport has, therefore, increased. Further, the shortage of railway wagons accentuated this demand. On account of the home requirements of the manufacturing countries such as England and the United States of America, it will not be possible to obtain supplies of motor vehicles in the near future in adequate numbers to meet the heavy demand. The few vehicles that may be imported will be required to replace the older model vehicles and the passenger transport services will have a priority over goods services. Thus very few vehicles may be expected to be available for the expansion of goods transport to the extent necessary to meet the demand. Fortunately, the Government of India have agreed to allot some surplus reconditioned transport vehicles at concessional rates for the purpose of the re-employment of ex-servicemen.

In the Punjab, some Co-operative Motor Transport Societies have already been organized for ex-servicemen taking advantage of the allotment of surplus vehicles by the Government of India.

Set up.—The Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment proposes to form twenty societies in all districts, except Ramnad, the Nilgiris, Cuddapah, Chingleput and South Kanara. Each society will have a membership of about 250 with a registered share capital of Rs. 2.5 lakhs divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. The employees of the societies will also be permitted to take shares. The Government have ordered that the societies should be started first only with 100 jeeps and 500 lorries.

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It is proposed to have only goods transport and public taxi service. It is not proposed to enter the field of passenger transport as there is a possibility of nationalizing it in the near future.

The management of each society will vest in a Board of five Directors. The entire Board will be nominated by the Registrar of Ex-Servicemen's Co-operatives from among Government officials and non-officials including members of the society. At the end of three years the Board of Directors will consist of three persons elected by the members from among themselves and two persons nominated by the Registrar of Ex-Servicemen's Co-operatives.

The capital expenditure of the societies will be met from the share capital of the members and also loans from authorized scheduled banks and Central Co-operative Banks. It is not proposed to grant any contribution either from the Central or Provincial Governments or Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund to these societies, since the transport business is highly remunerative and can establish itself. It is expected that the societies will be able to make a profit of more than six per cent.

It is also proposed to form a Central Society at Madras to supervise and co-ordinate the activities of the district societies, the membership of which will be confined to the district societies. Each member-society will send one representative to the general body and contribute Rs. 5,000 towards share capital. The functions of the society are—

(1) to make bulk purchases of vehicles, spare parts, tyres, petrol, lubricants and other materials required for the member-societies. Reserving a small amount for handling charges, the bulk of the discounts on purchases will be passed on to member-societies;

(2) to purchase tools, equipment for repairs and renewals;

(3) to ultimately establish Regional and Central Workshops for major repairs and to fabricate spare parts;

(4) to organize agencies for booking goods and co-ordinating inter-district and inter-provincial transport;

(5) to take up agencies to insurance companies and do all kinds of insurance including motor vehicles, goods, persons, fire-risk, accident and ultimately to do insurance on its own account;

(6) to secure agencies for motor vehicles of all descriptions, spares, oils, petrol, lubricants, greases and other requirements of motor business;

(7) to take deposits from the public and member-societies;

(8) to provide technical assistance and expert advice to the member-societies;

(9) to borrow money from institutions registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, the Indian Companies Act and the Societies Registration Act for carrying out any or all the objects of the Central Society or member-societies;

(10) to supervise and guide the working of member-societies;

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(11) to make free grants to any of the member-societies who make losses for reasons beyond their control; and

(12) to make grants in furtherance of schemes for the training education, housing and providing other benefits to members of member-societies.

The Central Society is expected to make a profit of more than 5 per cent.

Government concessions.—The Government have guaranteed an overdraft of Rs. 32 lakhs with the Indian Bank, Limited. It has been ordered that the overdraft should be repaid as and when recoveries are effected from the societies within a period of three years from the date of drawal of the amount.

The Government have asked the Provincial Motor Transport Controller to show consideration to these societies in regard to the issue of permits without prejudice to the provision of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules as this is one of the resettlement schemes intended for the benefit of ex-servicemen. The Government have also agreed to give temporary lease or licence for occupation of Government lands in places in which they are required on application. The Government have also ordered that the Indian National Army personnel should be allowed to participate in the scheme equally with other ex-servicemen.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 163 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd April 1947, page 658 supra.]

List of persons to whom permits were issued from 1st January 1946 up to 21st March 1947 by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller to buy new cars.

1. Dr. G. Narayanaswami, Medical Practitioner, Madras.
2. Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd., Businessmen, Madras.
3. Mr. H. B. Swallow, Assistant, Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd., Madras.
4. Messrs. Soora Bros., Businessmen, Madras.
5. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Businessmen, Madras.
6. Sri A. Shanmugam, Regional Honorary Cement Adviser, Coimbatore.
7. Sri C. Jinarajadasa, President, Theosophical Society, Adyar.
8. Sri Rao Bahadur C. Karunakaran Nair, Deputy Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Chepauk, Madras.
9. Messrs. Madura Mills, Limited, Textile Mills, Madura.
10. Messrs. Wilson & Co., Businessmen, Madras.
11. Sri Rao Bahadur J. C. Ryan, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.
12. Captain The Earl of Shannon, A.D.C. to His Excellency, Madras.

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13. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Businessmen, Madras.

14. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Businessmen, Madras.

15. The Madura Mills, Limited, Textiles Mills, Madura.

16. Dr. J. A. S. Masillamani, Medical Practitioner, Madras.

17. Messrs. Rali Bros., Ltd., Businessmen, Madras.

18. Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Businessmen, Madras.

19. Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Businessmen, Madras.

20. Dr. R. M. Alagappa Chettiar, Mill-owner, Madras.

21. Dr. U. Sreenivasa Rao, Medical Practitioner, Madras.

22. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Dean, Planter, Harleypet Post.

23. Dr. V. R. Thayumanaswami, Medical Practitioner, Madras.

24. Dr. O. G. C. Vaz, Medical Practitioner, Madras.

25. Mr. R. A. Mackay, Planter, Arrapatta Estate, Meppadi Post.

26. Mr. I. D. N. Sahi, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Madura.

27. Sri P. Appu Nair, C.I.E., O.B.E., Administrator-General, Madras.

28. Sri M. Balasundaram, C.I.E., Businessman, Madras.

29. Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani.

30. Khan Bahadur Javad Hussain, Member, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras.

31. Major E. C. Sreenivasan, Medical Practitioner, Madras.

32. Mr. J. W. Pritchard, Secretary to Government, Home Department, Madras.

33. Major P. A. B. Sheppard, Superintendent, Government General Hospital, Madras.

34. Sri G. Venkateswara Ayyar, I.C.S., Secretary, Board of Revenue, Madras.

35. Sri K. N. Anantaraman, Joint Secretary, Board of Revenue, Madras.

36. Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Medical Practitioner, Madras.

37. Lieut.-Col. C. H. P. Allen, I.M.S. (Retired), Medical Practitioner, Coonoor.

38. Rev. T. R. Foulger, Principal, Meston Training College, Royapetta.

39. Sri G. Shanmugam, Businessman, "Gurubhavan," Kilpauk, Madras.

40. Sri R. Aiyadurai, Assistant, Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, First Line Beach, Madras.

41. Sri V. S. K. Duraiswami Nadar, Income-Tax Officer, Madras.

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42. Dr. C. Miss K. Kantamani, Medical Practitioner, Murrays Gate Road, Teynampet, Madras.
43. Major-General D. A. Wade, Commandant, H.Q. No. 105 (Madras) Area, Madras.
44. Messrs. George Oakes, Limited, Madras.
45. Messrs. Garage, Limited, Transport Contractors, Madras.
46. Messrs. Madura Mills, Limited, Textile, Madura.
47. Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras.
48. Messrs. B. & C. Mills, Madras.
49. Messrs. General Electric Co. (India), Ltd., Madras.
50. Mr. S. Zamen, Member, Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, Madras.
51. Mr. O. L. Burrell, I.P., Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
52. Mr. D. F. Mistry, Manager, Singer Sewing Machine Co., Madras.
53. The Imperial Tobacco Company of India, Limited, Madras.
54. Mr. Th. A. Lykiardopulo, Businessman, c/o Ralli Bros., Limited, Madras.
55. Messrs. South Indian Corporation (Madras), Limited, Madras.
56. Mr. A. J. Platt, I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.
57. Dr. A. V. S. Sarma, Medical Practitioner.
58. The Rt. Rev. A. M. Hollis, Lord Bishop of Madras, Madras.
59. Principal, Women's Christian College, Madras.
60. Mr. W. M. Livingston, Businessman, Madras.
61. Mr. F. E. Hitchin, Assistant Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.
62. Mr. D. M. Amalsad, Principal, Government Textile Institute, Washermanpet, Madras.
63. Sri K. V. Venkatachala Ayyar, Secretary to Government, Legal Department, Madras.
64. Rao Sahib V. Aiyaswami Nayudu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras.
65. Captain W. S. Ramaswami, District Health Officer, Mangalore.
66. Chief Medical Officer, Moses Gnanambram Eye Hospital, Coimbatore.
67. Dr. P. A. Mathew, Medical Officer, City Police, Madras.
68. Mr. M. A. Billimoria, Bank Official, Central Bank of India, Coimbatore.
69. Captain D. S. McIntyre, Planter, Madras.
70. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, Madras.

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71. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, Madras.
72. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, Madras.
73. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, Madras.
74. Mr. K. Moller, Royal Danish Consul, Madras.
75. Mr. I. Rhys Jones, I.C.S., Board of Revenue, Madras.
76. Major P. J. Kelly, District Medical Officer, Coimbatore.
77. Dr. R. V. Rajam, General Hospital, Madras.
78. Mr. A. Dorairaj, Special Assistant Collector, Madras.
79. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, Madras.
80. Hon'ble Sri T. Prakasam.
81. Lieut.-Col. J. Eapen, Government General Hospital, Madras.
82. Sri Diwan Bahadur T. Anantachari, Special Officer for Departmental Enquiries, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.
83. Sri V. Govindarajachari, B.A., B.L., Advocate and Judge designate, Madras.
84. Mr. E. H. Colebrook, C.I.E., M.C., Commissioner of Police, Haddows Road, Madras.
85. Sri V. Dattatreyan, Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.
86. Mr. J. F. Jamieson, National Bank of India, Madras.
87. Sri N. Tirumurti, I.F.S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tiruppattur.
88. Khan Bahadur Zinda Sahib Bahadur, Special Officer for Training of Clerks, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.
89. Sri Rao Sahib E. Virabhadra Pillai, Deputy Controller of Food Rationing, Madras.
90. Mr. J. Franco, Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
91. Principal, Loyola College, Madras.
92. Dr. H. Bartlet, M.D., Medical Practitioner, Cathedral P.O., Madras.
93. Lieut.-Col. C. K. Prasada Rao, Government General Hospital, Madras.
94. Mr. P. W. S. Skinner, Chartered Bank, Madras.
95. Sir Gerald Priestley, Board of Revenue, Madras.
96. Mr. R. L. Molloy, I.S.O., Assistant Engineer, Highways Subdivision, Nilgiris.
97. Mr. J. U. Body, Rousdon Mullai Estate, Devala P.O., Wynaad.
98. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.
99. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.
100. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.
101. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.
102. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.

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103. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.
104. Sri Rao Sahib C. H. Venkateswaran, Assistant District Medical Officer, Coimbatore.
105. Dr. Willoughby Grant, Kempstone, Nursing Home, Ootacamund.
106. Dr. M. K. Saraswati, Medical Practitioner, Gray Town, Coimbatore.
107. Sri A. T. Devaraja Mudaliyar, Government Contractor, Coimbatore.
108. Mr. N. Cottrell, Planter, Richmond Estate, Mango Range P.O., Nilgiris.
109. Mr. W. A. Holmes, Planter, Cardoor Estates, Meppadi, South Wynaad.
110. Khan Sahib E. K. Hajee Md. Meera Sahib & Sons, Peria Agraharam, Erode.
111. Col. G. B. Howell, M.V.O., M.C., Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.
112. Major-General J. B. Huban, O.B.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
113. Khan Bahadur Sir Bazl-ul-lah, C.I.E., O.B.E., St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.
114. Mr. R. M. Sundaram, I.C.S., Additional Secretary to Government, Development Department, Madras.
115. Mr. E. S. Treasure, Commandant, Malabar Special Police, Malappuram.
116. Sri K. Sankaran Nayar, Indian Police, Madras.
117. Lt.-Col. C. R. Krishnaswami, Medical Practitioner, Madras.
118. Dr. R. Subramaniam, Assistant Director of Public Health, Madras.
119. Dr. S. Ramakrishnan, Medical Practitioner, Madras.
120. Messrs. Phipson & Company, Wine Merchants, Madras.
121. Messrs. Crompton Engineering Company (Madras), Limited, Madras.
122. Messrs. India Cements, Limited, Madras.
123. Messrs. Ajax Products, Limited, Madras.
124. Atta Hasan Sahib, Representative to the Board of Trade, Madras.
125. Sri M. N. Nair, Businessman, Kerala Textiles, Kallai.
126. Sri V. V. Natham, Businessman, Ralli Brothers, Madras.
127. Sri Rao Bahadur K. Gopala Ayyangar, General Superintendent, P.W. Workshop, Madras.
128. Sri T. M. Veeraraghavan, Assistant Engineer, Highways, Salem.
129. Mother Superior, Good Shepherd Convent, Madras.
130. Sri G. Janakirama Chetty, First-class Bench Magistrate, Saidapet, Madras.

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131. Sri R. N. Manickam, Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, Madura.
132. Khan Sahib G. Abdul Sattar Sahib Bahadur, Joint Secretary, Board of Revenue, Chepauk, Madras.
133. Sri P. N. Chamu Nair, Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras.
134. Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, Madras.
135. Mr. R. E. Chambers, Businessman, Chrome Leather Company, Madras.
136. Sri S. Ramasam Sarma, Assistant Chief Operating Superintendent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Madras.
137. Sri R. K. Murthi, Businessman, Director, c/o Messrs. Taylor & Company, Madras.
138. Lieut.-Col. A. A. Russel, Resident, Gwalior States, Ootacamund.
139. Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
140. Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
141. Sri Diwan Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Member, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras.
142. Mr. A. R. Jakeman, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras.
143. Lt.-Col. S. P. Sarbhadhikari, Postmaster-General, Madras.
144. Dr. P. Rama Rao, Radiologist, Madras.
145. Col. P. A. Clausen, Deputy Chief Engineer, Headquarters, Madras Area.
146. Dr. C. M. Burnie, Medical Officer, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Mudis P.O.
147. Mr. P. C. Mathew, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Pollachi.
148. Dr. S. Ganapathy, Medical Practitioner, Coimbatore.
149. Syed Bashiruddin Sahib Bahadur, Division Engineer, Highways, Erode.
150. Haji P. I. Kunnamekkutty Sahib, Businessman, Calicut.
151. Lt.-Col. O. Garrett, Planter, Kilkunda P.O., Nilgiris.
152. Mr. R. C. C. Hunt, I.C.S., Board of Revenue, Madras.
153. Sri S. Rajagopalan, Executive Engineer (Public Health), Madras.
154. Sri Rao Bahadur K. Gangadhara Rao Nayudu, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Madras.
155. Sri S. Ramachandran, Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras.
156. Sri C. Karunakara Menon, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, Madras.
157. Lt.-Col. M. K. Krishna Menon, Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar Hospital, Madras.

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158. Messrs. Eason Engineering Company, Madras.
159. Sri R. M. Koppikar, Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Madras.
160. Messrs. Jupiter General Insurance Company, Limited, Madras.
161. Messrs. Maconochie & Company, Madras.
162. Sri P. Kota Reddi, Mica Miner, Gudur.
163. Mrs. P. Parijatham Nayudu, Commandant, Indian Women Civic Corps, Madras.
164. Rafiuddin Ahmed Sahib Bahadur, Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, Madras.
165. Mr. N. St. Claire Browne, Businessman c/o E. Barnes, Opticians, Madras.
166. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.
167. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.
168. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.
169. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.
170. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.
171. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.
172. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.
173. Mr. A. Mc. M. Webster, I.C.S., District Supply Officer, Coimbatore.
174. Mr. N. Subramanyam, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Trichinopoly.
175. Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. C. Horwill, Madras.
176. Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. A. Bell, Madras.
177. Sri K. Raja Ayyar, Advocate-General, Madras.
178. Major Sangham Lal, General Hospital, Madras.
179. Dr. S. Rajagopal Nayudu, Chemical Examiner to Government of Madras.
180. Dr. (Mrs.) N. Ganapathy, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras.
181. Messrs. Caltex (India), Limited, Madras.
182. Sri Rao Bahadur V. Natesa Ayyar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras.
183. Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, O.B.E., I.C.S., Additional Secretary, Development Department, Madras.
184. Sri K. Hariharan, Secretary, George Oakes, Limited, Madras.
185. Sri P. Rathnavelu Thevar, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Trichinopoly.
186. Mr. S. Ranganathan, O.B.E., I.C.S., Board of Revenue, Madras.
187. Mr. J. P. L. Shenoy, I.C.S., Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.

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188. Mr. C. K. Vijayaraghavan, I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour, Madras.
189. Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Chandrasekhara Ayyar, Madras.
190. Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Shahabuddin, Madras.
191. Mr. J. A. Master, Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.
192. Mr. A. N. Sharma, District Forest Officer, Anantapur.
193. Mr. R. Hume, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.P., Commissioner of Police (on leave), Ootacamund.
194. Mr. D. C. T. Cameron, Indian Police, Central Intelligence Officer, Madras.
195. Sri Rao Sahib M. Krishnamurthy, Assistant Commissioner, Traffic and Licensing, Madras.
196. Sri K. Achuthan Nair, Assistant Commissioner, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Madras.
197. Sri V. A. J. Vasnaik, Director of Telegraphs, Madras.
198. Sri Rao Bahadur P. V. Raju, Superintending Engineer, Madras.
199. Sri Rao Bahadur G. Sundaram, Chief Engineer for Electricity.
200. Sri P. Subba Rao, Assistant Engineer (Highways), Conjeevaram.
201. Sri C. Ramasubban, Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Guntur.
202. Major E. E. Copcutt, Medical Officer in charge, Government House Hospital, Government House, Madras.
203. Capt. R. D. Rao, District Medical Officer, Anantapur.
204. Dr. R. Venkata Rao, District Medical Officer, Guntur.
205. Dr. R. K. K. Tampan, Stanley Hospital, Rayapuram.
206. Dr. (Miss) A. Marikar, Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women, Vizagapatam.
207. Dr. A. Srinivasan, General Hospital, Madras.
208. Khan Bahadur J. D. Bhote, Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras.
209. Manager, "The Hindu", Madras.
210. Sri G. A. Natesan, Editor, "Indian Review", Mylapore, Madras.
211. Sri S. Vijayakumar, Personal Assistant to General Manager, "The Mail", Madras.
212. Messrs. Sripada Narasimham Brothers, Cocanada.
213. Mr. M. S. P. Rajes, Planter, Yercaud.
214. Mr. C. Stewart, Planter, Tharangel Estate, Thalappya P.O.
215. Mr. B. C. E. Earle, Businessman, c/o Binny and Company, Madras.

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216. Messrs. Western Indian Match Company, Limited, Madras.
217. Messrs. Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company (India), Limited, Madras.
218. Sri V. R. Ramanatha Ayyar, Proprietor, Sriramakrishna Lunch Home, Madras.
219. Messrs. W. A. Beardsell and Company, Madras.
220. Messrs. Blue Mountain Estate, Limited, Madras.
221. Messrs. Asbestos Cements, Limited, Madras.
222. Messrs. Indian Sugars and Refineries, Limited, Hospet.
223. E. A. Sathar Sait Sahib, E. A. Watch Company, Madras.
224. Principal, Missionary Medical College for Women, Vellore.
225. Messrs. Royal Cycle and Motor Company, Madras.
226. Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, M.L.A., Madras.
227. Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Businessman, M.L.A., Central, Madras.
228. Hon'ble Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Businessman and Member, the Council of State, Madras.
229. Lady C. Balasundaram Naidu, Social Worker, Madras.
230. Mayor of Madras, Madras.
231. Sir Sidney Burn, Chairman, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras.
232. Lr. R. Chastel, Consular Agent for France, No. 6, 20, North Beach Road, Madras.
233. Sri Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, O.B.E., Mill Owner, Coimbatore.
234. Mr. M. Seshadri, Collector, Cuddapah.
235. Mr. R. P. Kapur, Additional District Magistrate, Malabar district, Calicut.
236. Mr. J. C. Griffiths, Sub-Collector, Coonoor.
237. Mr. T. A. Varghese, Collector, Trichinopoly.
238. Mr. H. Keene, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Ootacamund.
239. Mr. K. M. Unnithan, I.C.S., Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras.
240. Mr. H. D. Latham, Commandant, Malabar Special Police, Malappuram.
241. Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. Monnappa, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, Madras.
242. Rajah of Challapalli, Zamindar, Challapalli, Kistna district.
243. Mrs. C. Ammanna Raja, Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Fort St. George.
244. Sri J. Sivanandam, City Rationing Officer, Madras.
245. Sri M. Sreenivasa Rao, Personal Assistant to the Hon'ble the Premier, No. 2/13, Sripuram First Street, Royapette, Madras.

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246. Mr. T. S. Swaminathan, Joint Secretary to the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Board of Revenue, Madras.
247. Mr. I. H. Usmani, Sub-Collector, Madanapalle.
248. Mr. B. Gordon, Manager, Eastern Bank, Limited, Oriental Buildings, Armenian Street, Madras.
249. Mrs. V. Lakshmi Ammal, M.L.A., Kallidaikurichi, Tinnevely district.
250. Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar, M.L.A. (Central), Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
251. Sri V. Suryanarayana, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Rajahmundry.
252. Sri A. Ramaniah, Executive Engineer, Bezwada.
253. Rao Bahadur N. J. Joseph, Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore.
254. Sri K. L. Rao, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Triplicane, Madras.
255. Sri Y. Padmanabhan, Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Parvatipur.
256. Sri T. N. Raja Ram, District Board Assistant Engineer, Dindigul.
257. M. E. Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Engineer, Tungabhadra Project, Hospet.
258. Sri K. Lakshmiah, Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Guntur.
259. Sri T. Duraiswami, Assistant Engineer, IV Circle, Guntur.
260. Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. Gnanasundara Mudaliyar, Member, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras.
261. Mr. A. Majeed, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Gudur.
262. Mr. Talat Baig Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Engineer, Highways, Nuzvid.
263. Sri V. S. Sankaran, Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras.
264. Mr. H. J. Gassan, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Madras.
265. Mr. T. K. Jones, Trade Testing Officer and Workshop Superintendent, Government of India, Department of Labour, Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, Madras.
266. Khan Bahadur Khaja Mohideen Hussain Sahib Bahadur, I.P., District Superintendent of Police, East Godavari, Cocanada.
267. Sri C. D. S. Chetti, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
268. Habib Bank, Limited, No. 304, Linghi Chetti Street, Madras.
269. Sri E. Surya Rao, Director, Reserve Bank of India, Madras.
270. Mr. A. D. Buckley, Imperial Bank of India, Madras.

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271. Miss E. Morgan, Principal, Deaf and Dumb School, Palamcottah.

272. Mr. J. B. Trafford, Planter, Eddison Estate, Nilambur P.O.

273. Mr. W. B. Cooke, Planter, Selalipuram Estate, Valparai P.O.

274. 'Dinasari' Daily Newspaper, Poonamallee High Road, Madras.

275. Sri Rao Sahib M. Duraiswami Pillai, Public Prosecutor, Ramnad district.

276. Dr. P. Subbarayan, Bar.-at-Law, Advocate, Whites Garden, Royapetta.

277. Mr. G. S. Marwath, District Transportation Superintendent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Madras.

278. Sri K. R. Ramanujam, District Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras.

279. Sri B. Venkatachalam Pillai, Parliamentary Secretary, Fort St. George.

280. Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin, M.L.A., Gulistan, No. 1, Moores Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

281. Sri D. K. V. Raghava Varma, Secretary, Madras Legislature, Fort St. George.

282. Sri K. M. Desikar, M.L.C., Valivalam Post, Tanjore district.

283. K. Muhammad Hussain Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A., Advocate, Courtalam Road, Tinnevely town.

284. Mr. L. S. A. Jones, Manager, Messrs. Harrison and Crossfield, Contractors and Engineers, Madras.

285. Messrs. Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Chirala.

286. Messrs. Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Vizagapatam.

287. Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Madras.

288. O. S. Sathak Tambi Maricair Sahib, Merchant, No. 71, Sembudoss Street, Madras.

289. Mr. R. E. McLellan, Businessman, Messrs. Binny and Company, Madras.

290. Messrs. McDowell and Company, Limited, Madras.

291. Messrs. Heatley and Gresham, Limited, United Indian Life Buildings, Madras.

292. Sri Gokuldas Tulsidas, Merchant, Post Box No. 45, Coimbatore.

293. Messrs. Cherian Brothers, Planters, Madras.

294. Sri P. K. Narayana Ayyar, Merchant, Lakshmi Nivas, Palghat.

295. Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Company (India), Limited, Madras.

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296. Messrs. South Indian Export Company, Limited, No. 4, McLean Street, Madras.

297. Mr. H. I. Wonfer, Director, Messrs. Parry and Company, Limited, Madras.

298. Mr. M. W. Lowder, Managing Director, Bombay Company, Limited, Madras.

299. Mr. J. S. Nicholson, Manager, Anamalais Ropeway Company, Limited, Attakatti P.O., Pollachi.

300. Messrs. India Tyre and Rubber Company, Limited, Madras.

301. Sri T. K. Narayanan, Lorry Transport Contractor and Cloth Merchant, Tellicherry.

302. Dr. (Mrs.) P. N. S. Ayyar, Medical Practitioner, No. 2-A, Murrays Gate Road, Teynampet, Madras.

303. Dr. M. A. Joseph, Medical Practitioner, Kotagiri, Nilgiris.

304. Dr. W. Happer, District Medical Officer, Madura.

305. Dr. B. V. Sundara Babu, Assistant Health Officer, Corporation of Madras, Madras.

306. Dr. N. R. Menon, Medical Practitioner, Poonamalle.

307. Capt. J. Packiam, Assistant Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras.

308. Dr. J. Ingram Cotton, Dental Surgeon, Milford, Coonoor.

309. Capt. T. S. Balasubramaniam, Medical Practitioner, Andi Street, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

310. Capt. C. S. Vijayaraghavan, Municipal Doctor, Gopalapuram, Coimbatore.

311. Rao Bahadur Dr. T. Satagopan, Medical Practitioner, No. 14-A, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.

312. Dr. T. V. Sivanandham, Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.

313. Dr. (Mrs.) Lilian Singer, Medical Practitioner, Kotagiri, Nilgiris.

314. Dr. C. S. Ramachandra Rao, Provincial Blood Transfusion Officer, King Institute, Guindy.

315. Dr. R. G. Cochrane, Missionary Medical College, Vellore, North Arcot district.

316. Dr. M. D. Anantachari, Medical Practitioner, No. 4/16, Sullivan Garden Road, Mylapore, Madras.

317. Major M. A. Nair, Medical Practitioner, No. 49, Poonamallee High Road, Vepery, Madras.

318. Capt. K. M. Meeran Rowther, Civil Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras.

319. Capt. P. O. Oommen, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.

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320. Capt. P. O. Kuriappan, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital, Madanapalle.

321. Dr. M. A. Latif Khan, District Medical Officer, Chittoor.

322. Dr. P. K. M. Raja, Medical Practitioner, No. 4, Purasawakam High Road, Madras.

323. Dr. S. A. Khani, Medical Practitioner, No. 64, Walajah Road, Madras.

324. Dr. R. N. Reddi, Medical Practitioner, Salpelt Road, Cuddapah.

325. Dr. Walter Ludnousky, Medical Practitioner, Race Course, Coimbatore.

326. Dr. T. K. Sundaram, Government General Hospital, Madras.

327. Sri V. Balakrishnan, Proprietor, Allied Merchantile Agencies, No. 12, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.

328. The Raja of Vizianagram, Madras.

329. Mr. E. W. D. Jeffares, Businessman and Assistant Messrs. Binny and Company, Madras.

330. Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Fort St. George.

331. Sri Swami Venkatchalam Chetti, Merchant, Thyagarayanagar, Madras, Madras.

332. Sri K. P. Velu Pillai, Deputy General Manager, Road Transport, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.

333. Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe Leather Manufacturing Company, Limited, Pallavaram.

334. A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, M.L.A., Advocate, No. 96, Sandai-pettai Street, Madras.

335. Mr. R. T. Tandon, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Ceylon, No. 12, Sri Vikrama Road, Colombo, Ceylon.

336. Sri L. S. Karayalar, Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Fort St. George.

337. Sri A. K. Kunhiraman Nambiar, I.P., Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Mylapore, Madras.

338. Sri M. B. Sarangapani, Division Engineer, Telegraphs, Trichinopoly.

339. Sri G. F. Amalanathan, Assistant Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

340. Dr. W. A. N. Marrow, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, Government House, Ootacamund.

341. Khan Sahib V. S. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A., Tanner, Palakara, Trichinopoly.

342. Sri C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, *Swadesamitran*, Whites Road, Madras.

343. Sri P. H. Rami Reddi, C.I.E., Additional Regional Food Commissioner, White Lodge, Chetput, Madras.

[23rd April 1947]

344. Sri E. Jagannatha Rao, Managing Partner, Hope Timber Syndicate, No. 5, Sarangapani Street, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

345. Sri A. N. Parasuraman, Minerva Educationist Publishing House, Halls Road, Madras.

346. Sri S. V. Subramanyam, Personal Assistant to District Superintendent of Police, Malabar district, Calicut.

347. Mr. J. D. Watson, Deputy Chief Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Madras.

348. Sri C. V. D. Upadhyaya, Officer-in-charge, Lignite Investigation, Cuddapah New Town.

349. Sri Linga Raju, Parliamentary Secretary, Fort St. George, Madras.

350. Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Journalist and Skins and Hides Merchant, Pallavaram.

351. Sri R. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A., Kamala Vilas, Paganeri, Ramnad district.

352. Sri Rao Sahib Dr. W. V. Perumal, Assistant Director of Public Health, No. 3/47, Royapetta High Road, Madras.

353. Sri T. Viswanathan, Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Fort St. George.

354. Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Parliamentary Secretary, Fort St. George.

355. Brigadier H. N. Piroquet, Headquarter, Madras Area, Mylapore, Madras.

356. *Indian Express*, Mount Road, Madras.

357. Major V. Hariharan, Municipal Health Officer, Coimbatore.

358. Mr. H. Gerry, M.L.A., Stanmore (Anamalai) Estates, Walparai Post.

359. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.

360. Adi Raja Abdul Khader Sahib Bahadur, son of Sultan Adi Raja Mariamma Bibi of Arakkal Palace, Cannanore, Landlord.

AB361. Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Kunhiraman, High Court, Madras.

AB 362. Hon'ble Justice Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, High Court, Madras.

AB 363. Sir Henry Howard, Consulting Engineer to the Government of Madras.

364. Mr. C. R. F. Williams, Conservator of Forests (on leave), care of Chief Conservator of Forests, Egmore, Madras.

A 365. Sri S. Krishna Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Southern Range, Coimbatore.

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23rd April 1947]

366. Capt. W. K. Buckley, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Madras Governor's Camp, South India.

367. Sri N. Ramaiah Pillai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, C.I.D., Madras.

368. Dr. K. Ramaswami, District Health Officer, Nellore.

369. Sri A. M. Saverinathan, Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, North Arcot district.

B 370. Mr. J. R. de Chazal, I.P., officiating District Superintendent of Police, Madras.

371. Sri S. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, C.I.D., Mylapore, Madras.

372. Mr. C. O. Coorey, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Fort St. George, Madras.

373. Mr. S. M. Hasan, I.C.S., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

374. Mr. B. A. Harvey, I.P., District Superintendent of Police, South Kanara district, Mangalore.

375. Mr. A. E. D. Frederick, I.P., District Superintendent of Police, South Arcot district, Cuddalore.

376. Mr. V. Ramakrishna, C.I.E., I.C.S., Regional Director of Resettlement, Madras.

377. Sri Rao Sahib A. Venkataramanan, Deputy Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Chepauk, Madras.

378. Sri C. G. Reddi, Divisional Inspector of Factories, Chepauk, Madras.

379. Dr. S. E. D. Masillamani, Medical Officer for Health, Corporation of Madras, Madras.

380. Major K. Jayaram, Postal Superintendent, 6-A, Sriramnagar, Teynampet P.O., Madras.

381. Mrs. L. Raja Urs, Guindy Lodge, Guindy, Senior Commander, W.A.C. (I).

382. Rao Bahadur Lt.-Col. S. Paul, Professor, College of Engineering, Guindy.

383. Sri Mundukur, Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Pollachi.

384. Mr. L. S. Trasy, Branch Secretary, Union Life Assurance, 79, Sembudoss street, Madras.

385. Secretary, Christian Literature Society, Madras (Educational Publishers).

386. Bursar and Procurator, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

387. Headmaster, Madras Christian College High School, Madras.

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[23rd April 1947]

388. Elak Rubber Estate, Olavakkot (Planter).
389. Mrs. C. K. Short, Planter, Nagalam, Yercaud.
390. Fress Press Journals, Mount Road, Madras (Newspaper).
391. Sri P. Chandra Reddi, Crown Prosecutor, Nilakanta Mehta street, Thyagarayanagar.
392. Sri Diwan Bahadur V. Bashyam Ayyangar, Vardhini, Kilpauk, Madras (Retired Judge).
393. Sri Rao Bahadur S. J. Eapen, Chief Medical Officer, M. & S.M. Railway, Sterling Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.
394. Khan Bahadur D. J. Batliwala Sahib Bahadur, Loco Works Manager, M. & S.M. Railway, Perambur, Madras.
395. Mr. R. D. Walter, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, S.I. Railway, Trichinopoly.
- B** 396. Mrs. H. Krishnamurti, Kesava Bagh, Whites Road, Royapetta, Madras (Social worker).
397. Dr. (Miss) E. Maduram, Superintendent, Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane, Madras.
- B** 398. Mrs. H. Krishnamurti, Kesava Bagh, Whites Road, Hindupur.
399. Mrs. G. F. Seymoor, Dental Surgeon, Coonoor.
400. Capt. K. Satyanarayana, Andhra University, Physician, Maharani-peta P.O., Vizagapatam.
401. Dr. P. K. Kalyanaraman, Honorary Assistant Medical Officer, Government Hospital, Coimbatore.
402. Dr. K. S. Sanjeevi, 114, Mowbrays Road, Teynampet, Madras (Medical Practitioner).
403. Dr. G. V. Rajammal, Secretary, The Kasturba National Memorial Maternity Home, Singanallur.
404. Dr. M. Narayanan, Private Medical Practitioner, Telli-cherry.
405. Rao Bahadur Dr. A. K. Raghavan, Municipal Chairman, Palghat.
406. Dr. (Mrs.) F. Mathuranayagam, 30, Giri Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras (Assistant Surgeon).
407. Dr. N. Ramanathan, Honorary Civil Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital, Tanjore.
408. Dr. (Miss) B. Aranha, Assistant Surgeon, Women and Children Hospital, Egmore, Madras.
409. Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Arogyavaram, Chittoor district (Medical Institution).
- 410. Major W. H. G. Reed, District Medical Officer, North Arcot district, Vellore.

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23rd April 1947]

411. Dr. M. Gopalan Nair, Registered Medical Practitioner, Rose street, British Cochin.

412. Mr. Fred Kershaw, Manager, Cambodia Mills, Limited, Coimbatore.

413. Messrs. Liptons, Limited, 14, Periana Maistry street, G.T. Madras.

414. Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, First Line Beach, Madras.

415. Messrs. William Jacks & Co., Ltd., 37, Second Line Beach, Madras.

416. Sri Rao Sahib C. N. Suganandha Mudaliyar, Kallai (Timber merchant).

B 417. Chittoor Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Limited, Chittoor.

418. Mr. Fazl Karim Sahib Bahadur, Skins and Hides Merchant, Madras.

419. Coimbatore Central Co-operative Stores, Limited, Vysial street, Coimbatore.

420. Messrs. Tide Water Oil Co. (India), Ltd., c/o Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras.

421. Mrs. F. Reynolds, Secretary to the Branch Manager, Burmah-Shell Oil Co., Ltd., Madras.

422. Sri Rao Bahadur V. K. Eradi, Timber Merchant and Railway Contractor, Chalapuram, Calicut.

423. Sri A. S. Rm. Subbiah Pillai, Bazaar street, Turaiyur, Trichinopoly (Merchant).

424. Sri S. Ramanathan, Proprietor, Screen Prints, 8, Broadway, Madras.

425. Sri T. Raghavachari, Honorary Secretary, Co-operative Stores and Bank, Limited, 87, Sullivan street, Coimbatore.

426. V. Hameed Sultan Maricair Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A., Naga-patam.

427. Sri K. K. Subbanna Goundar, M.L.A., Kugalur P.O., Coimbatore district.

428. Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman, M.L.A., Advocate, Tiruchengode, Salem district.

429. Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, M.L.C., Philroy, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras.

430. Sri Guntur Narasimha Rao, M.L.A., 3, Balfour Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

431. Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, M.L.A., Hanumantha Vilas, Krishnamachary Road, Bellary.

432. Sri N. Ranga Reddi, M.L.C., Cuddapah.

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[23rd April 1947]

433. Sri R. Subbier, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Fort St. George, Madras.
- B 434. Sri C. Perumalswamy Reddi, M.L.C., Chittathurai village, Devikapuram Post, North Arcot district.
435. Sri M. K. Jinachandran, M.L.A. (Central), Landlord and Planter, Kalpatta P.O., Malabar district.
436. Srimathi Allum Sumangala Amma, M.L.A., Gadigai Buildings, Bellary.
437. Md. Rafeuddin Ahmed Ansari Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A., Advocate and Government Khazi, Nellore.
438. Sri M. Thirumala Rao, Member, Council of State, Editor, "New Times," 2-A, Poonamallee High Road, Madras.
439. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, Madras.
440. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, Madras.
441. Sri S. Parthasarathy, 30, Luz, Mylapore, Madras (Director, Prithivi Insurance Co., Ltd.).
442. Sri P. Dharmadas, 2/200, Mint Street, Madras (Proprietor, Karachi Confectionery).
443. Mr. C. E. M. Barret, Retired Textile Expert, Coonoor.
444. Messrs. South India Motor Co., Mount Road, Madras. For demonstration purposes. (Issued under instructions from War Transport Department.)
445. Messrs. South India Motor Co., Mount Road, Madras. For demonstration purposes. (Issued under instructions from War Transport Department.)
- A 446. Mr. I. P. McFarlane, Assistant, Mercantile Bank of India, Madras.
447. Mr. T. J. M. Wilson, M.L.A., Advocate, Masulipatan. (Issued under instructions from War Transport Department).
- A 448. The Most Rev. Dr. Louis Mathias, Archbishop of Madras, Madras.
- C 449. Sir P. T. Rajan, "Palayam House", Tallakulam P.O., Madura.
- C 450. Mr. R. M. Mahadevan, I.P., District Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam.
- C 451. Sri S. Rajagopalan, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Tanjore.
- C 452. Sri V. N. Swami, Government Electricity Department, Vellore.
- C 453. Sri Rao Sahib K. Muthukrishnan, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chepauk, Madras.
- B 454. Sri V. Ramakrishnan, Inspector of Steam Boilers, Rajahmundry.

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23rd April 1947]

455. Mr. C. G. Thurley, Deputy Director of Survey, No. 7, McNichol Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

B 456. Sri H. R. Sayoji Rao, Divisional Engineer (Highways), Bellary.

457. Sri C. Raghunathan, Additional Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

458. Sri Rao Bahadur M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai, No. 3, Vaidirana Ayyar Street, Tyagarayanagar, Madras (Provincial Controller of Food Rationing).

459. Sri B. K. Sundaram, Municipal Health Officer, Ootacamund.

460. Sri C. N. Thirupuvanam, Divisional Engineer (Highways), Tinnevely.

461. Sri Rao Bahadur K. K. Menon, Assistant Collector of Customs, Madras.

462. Sri Rao Bahadur N. Venkataramayya, Court of Enquiry, Room No. 98, New Wing, Secretariat Buildings, Fort St. George, Madras.

463. Sri P. Viswanathan, Drainage Superintendent, Corporation of Madras, No. 9, Thandavaraya Mudali Street, Washermanpet, Madras.

464. Sri G. S. Rama Ayyar, Divisional Engineer, Pykara Electricity System, Coimbatore.

465. Mr. R. C. S. Bell, I.C.S., Collector, North Arcot district, Vellore.

466. Sri V. K. Raman Menon, District Educational Officer, Chingleput district, Saidapet.

467. Sri S. R. Mandalam, c/o Hercules Insurance Company, Dare House, Madras (Insurance business).

468. Mr. K. A. Anderson, c/o The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, P.B. No. 58, Madras (Bank official).

469. The Rev. C. R. Wierenga, Secretary, Reformed Church, Vellore.

470. Deaf and Dumb School, "Priory," Cathedral P.O., Madras.

471. Mr. Henderson, "Fairview," Kokkada Estate, Kotagiri (Planter).

472. Stanmore (Anamalai) Estates, Limited, Valparai P.O. (Planters).

B 473. The "Mail," Mount Road, Madras (Newspaper).

474. Sri Rao Bahadur V. T. Rangaswami Ayyangar, "Sura-bhi", Balajinagar, Royapetta, Madras (Advocate).

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[23rd April 1947]

475. All-India Radio, Trichinopoly.
476. Messrs. Addison & Co., Ltd., Wellington (for demonstration and company's use).
477. Messrs. West Ramnad Electric Distribution Company, Limited, Rajapalayam.
478. Messrs. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, Post Box No. 157, Esplanade, Madras.
479. Sri B. Ramachandra Reddi, c.B.E., Mica Miner, Buchi-reddipalayam, Nellore district.
480. Mr. G. N. Tod, c.B.E., c/o Assistant Manager, Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras.
481. Manager, Messrs. Rashid & Sons, Army Contractors, Renigunta.
482. Air India, Limited, Civil Aerodrome, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.
483. Mr. H. W. Hurton, c/o Tea Estates (India), Limited, Coimbatore (Planter).
484. Dr. (Mrs.) Lilian Singer, Kotagiri, Nilgiris (Medical Practitioner).
485. Major G. B. Thomas, Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras.
486. Dr. P. Krishnaswami, No. 231, Poonamallee High Road, Madras (Medical Practitioner).
487. Dr. P. Balakrishnan, No. 220, Mint Street, Madras (Medical Practitioner).
488. Dr. (Miss) U. Kareema Begum, No. 32, Old Jail street, Georgetown, Madras (Medical Practitioner).
489. Captain Korula Jhon, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Gudalur, Nilgiris.
490. Dr. A. E. Sundaresan, No. 7, Bishops Lane, Vepery, Madras (Medical Practitioner).
491. Major R. B. Reddy, Assistant Physician, Government General Hospital, Madras.
492. Dr. H. V. Kamalammal, Lady Superintendent, Child-Welfare Scheme, Corporation of Madras, Madras.
493. Dr. C. Desikacharlu, No. 79, Gopathy Narayanaswami Road, Tyagarayanagar, Madras (Medical Practitioner).
494. Dr. Lakshmi Swaminadhan, "Gilchrist Garden," Chetput, Madras (Medical Practitioner).
495. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hamilton, c/o The Madras Chamber of Commerce, Post Box No. 35, "Dara House," Madras (Medical Practitioner).
496. Dr. H. A. Fernandez, Dental Surgeon, No. 42, Perambur Barracks, Vepery, Madras.

23rd April 1947]

497. Sri S. C. B. Mazumdar, No. 49, Constable Road, Railway Quarters Colony, Perambur (District Electrical Engineer, M. & S.M. Railway).

498. Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, M.L.A. (Central), Race Course Road, Coimbatore.

B 499. Sri B. Parameswaran, Parliamentary Secretary, Fort St. George, Madras.

500. Srimathi V. Seethamahalakshammamma, M.L.A., Zammigolvepalli, Kistna district.

501. Hajee K. M. Ahmed Kutti Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A., Beach Road, Calicut.

502. Sri M. Venkataraju, M.L.A., Bapatla, Guntur district.

503. Sri D. Dorairaj Pandian, M.L.A., Elanji, Tenkasi, Tinnevely district.

B 504 K. M. Rahimatullah Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A. (Central), Landholder, Anantapur.

505. Sri R. Ramakrishna Naidu, M.L.C., Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore.

506. Sri W. S. Srinivasa Rao, M.L.A., No. 11, Kaliasman Koil street, Arni, North Arcot district.

507. Sri M. Pallam Raju, M.L.A., Cocanada.

508. S. Jalaluddin Sahib Bahadur, Proprietor, Messrs. Jalal & Sons, No. 46, Rattan Bazaar, Park Town, Madras.

509. Mr. W. Watson, c/o Messrs. Binny and Company, Limited, No. 7, Arermenian street, Georgetown, Madras.

510. Sri Rao Bahadur S. Seetharama Patrudu, Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras.

511. Dr. P. N. Ramasubramanian, Madura (Medical Practitioner).

512. Messrs. Trojan and Company, Madras (businessman).

513. Dr. A. V. Avadhani, No. 137, Brodies Road, Mylapore, Madras (Medical Practitioner).

514. Sri Narasa Raju, Advocate, Madras.

515. Sri C. Subramanyam Chetti, Councillor, Corporation of Madras, Madras.

516. Sri K. Narayanan, Oppanakara street, Coimbatore (cloth merchant).

517. Messrs. Kalladi Kammappa and Brothers, Firewood Suppliers, Olavakkot.

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[23rd April 1947]

518. Messrs. Kannaiyal Ishwarlal and Company, No. 253, Govindappa Naicken street, Georgetown, Madras (diamond merchants).

519. M. Sirajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Superintendent of Police, Railways, Madras.

520. Sri M. Sivaraman, Mechanical Engineer, Corporation of Madras, Madras.

C 521. Mr. G. E. Hoover, Merchant, No. 22, Mada Church street, Rayapuram, Madras.

C 522. Zamindar of South Vallur, No. 12, Srikrishnapuram street, Royapetta, Madras (landholder).

C 523. Mr. W. T. Williams, Managing Director, Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras), Ltd., Madras.

524. Sir C. R. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.

525. Sir Henry Howard, Consulting Engineer to the Government of Madras.

526. Zamindar of Andhra, Andhra P.O., Vizagapatam district (landholder).

527. Mr. V. Ramakrishna, C.I.E., I.C.S., Regional Director of Resettlement, Madras.

528. Mr. J. R. Bett, I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara, Mangalore.

B 529. Mr. A. S. Naik, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Development Department, Fort St. George, Madras.

530. Sri K. P. R. Menon, Deputy Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

531. Sri M. A. S. Jeddy, Prohibition Officer, Arni, North Arcot district.

532. T. T. P. Abdulla Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tirukkoyilur, South Arcot district.

533. Sri C. P. Subbiah, Deputy Chief Engineer, Madras.

534. Mr. C. R. F. Williams, Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund.

535. Sri R. Rangachari, Deputy Manager, Employment Exchange, Madras.

536. Sikandar Pasha Sahib Bahadur, Income-tax Officer, Salem.

537. Sri K. S. Vaidyanathan, District and Sessions Judge, Kurnool.

538. Sri P. T. Narayanan Nayar, Divisional Engineer (Highways), Coimbatore.

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23rd April 1947]

539. Mr. H. J. Godwin, Bank Manager, c/o Grindlay & Co., Ltd., No. 9, McLean Street, Madras.

540. Dr. M. Damodaran, No. 2, Mantapam Road, Kilpauk, Madras (Educationist).

541. Mrs. S. G. Parthasarathi, "Heathning," No. 4, Pattulla Road, Mount Road, Madras (Lecturer, Queen Mary's College).

542. Theosophical Society, Adyar.

543. Mr. Thorne, Manager, Pierce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Calicut.

544. Major J. W. Haywood, c/o Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Coimbatore (Planter).

545. Mr. R. G. Pierce, Government Tea Inspector's Office, British Cochin.

546. Sri K. Srinivasan, Managing Editor, *The Hindu*, Mount Road, Madras.

547. Sri A. A. Nayar, Assistant Editor, *The Mail*, Mount Road, Madras.

548. Sri Rama Vilas, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.

549. Sri Bajrang Jute Mills, Guntur.

550. Mr. S. A. Minkley, New Hope Estate, New Hope P.O., The Nilgiris (Planter).

551. Sri P. Ananda Rao, 155-57, Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk, Madras (Business Manager, X-Ray Institute).

552. Mr. A. C. King, c/o A. & F. Harvey, Limited, Madura (Mill official).

553. Mr. A. V. Thomas, c/o A. V. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Madras (businessman).

554. South Indian Flour Mill, 31, Govindappa Naicken Street, Madras.

555. Sri Ramaswami Gounder, President, Co-operative Society, Tiruppur.

556. Messrs. Kanderia, Limited, Mint Street, Madras.

557. Sri P. R. P. Kandaswami Chetti, Yarn Merchant, Gugai, Salem.

558. Sri Rao Bahadur P. Govinda Reddi, President, District Board, Nellore, Allur, Kovur taluk.

559. Sri C. C. Ghandy, Manager, Adair Dutt & Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 327, Mount Road, Madras.

560. Lieut.-Col. Pythan Adams, "Wichcombe," Kalhatti P.O., Nilgiris (Social worker).

561. Sri S. P. Adityan, M.L.A. (Central), 5, Thanikachala Mudaliar Street, Tyagarayanagar, Madras.

[23rd April 1947]

562. Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder, M.L.A., 438/C, Tatabad, Coimbatore.

563. Mohamed Razakhan Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A., 55, Peters Road, Royapetta, Madras.

564. Sri S. C. Balakrishnan, M.L.A., Railway Feeder Road, Palni.

565. Sri P. R. Kandaswami Gounder, M.L.A., Chairman, Municipal Council, Pollachi.

566. Sri M. A. Eswaran, M.L.A., 113, Kutcheri Street, Erode.

567. Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria, M.L.C., "Suthasthan," Beach Road, Tuticorin.

568. Sri R. Nathamuni, M.L.A., Narasingapuram P.O., Chandragiri, Chittoor district.

569. Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana, M.L.A., Zamindar and Banker, Cocanada.

570. Sri S. Paramananda Rayair, M.L.A., Kuruswami Rayair Street, Porto Novo.

571. Major G. E. S. Stewart, District Medical Officer, Guntur.

572. Dr. N. A. Abraham, Badagara, North Malabar (Medical Practitioner).

573. Dr. G. Zackria, 16, Marshall's Road, Egmore, Madras (Medical Practitioner).

574. Rao Bahadur Dr. T. S. Thirumurthi, "Sevagram," 1, Krishnamachari Road, Nungambakkam, Madras.

575. Lieut.-Col. G. V. Satyanarayanamurthi, Medical Officer, Madras City Police, Madras.

576. Dr. Mrs. Sosa Philip, Woman Assistant Surgeon, Government Tuberculosis Institute, 22, Nowroji Street, Chetput, Madras.

577. Major N. Krishnaswami, "Srivas," R.S. Puram, P.O., Coimbatore (Medical Practitioner).

578. Dr. L. K. Muthuswami, Medical Practitioner, Erode.

579. Dr. K. S. Ayyar, "Sundara," Thanikachalam Chetti Road, T. Nagar, Madras (Medical Practitioner).

580. Dr. K. V. Ramakrishna Rao, 3, Iyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras (Medical Practitioner).

581. Dr. Arthur Daniel, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Vepery, Madras.

582. Sri R. Rajamanickam Mudaliyar, Taxi-owner, 6, Rajagopala Naicken Street, Chintadripet, Madras (for taxi purposes).

583. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur, 3, Hussain Ali Khan Bahadur First Street, Peters Road, Royapetta, Madras (for taxi purposes).

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584. Sri N. R. Purushothama Naidu, 5, Mowbrays Road, Mylapore, Madras (Merchant).

585. Sri S. A. Sesha Iyer, Chairman, Palni Municipality, Palni.

586. Major C. Raman, Central Jail, Cannanore (Jail Surgeon).

587. Sri E. V. Srinivasan, "Dvaraka", Edward Elliotts Road, Mylapore, Madras (Medical Practitioner).

588. Sri K. S. Krishnan, 13-A, MacNichols Road, Kilpauk, Madras (Chief Pilot Instructor).

C 589. Sri V. Kalidas, 1, Lodi Khan Street, T. Nagar, Madras (Editor, *Anandavani*).

590. Dr. A. Vasudevan, Honorary Physician, Government Royapetta Hospital, Royapetta, Madras.

C 591. Sri Rao Bahadur C. Gopala Menon, Member, C.R.T. Board, "Romola," Spur Tank Road, Egmore, Madras.

592. Lieut.-Col. V. B. Stock, General Manager, Messrs. Simpson & Co., Ltd., Madras.

593. The Rev. A. J. Boyd, Principal, Madras Christian College, Tambaram.

594. Dr. P. B. Anangarachari, Medical Practitioner, Madras.

595. Messrs. Muller and Phipps (India), Limited (businessmen), Madras.

596. Dr. T. M. P. Mahadevan, Reader in Philosophy, University of Madras.

597. His Grace the Archbishop of Pondicherry, Pondicherry.

598. Lieut.-Col. L. T. Wilcock, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

599. The Most Rev. Mar Thoma Dionysius, Metropolitan Bishop of the Syrian Orthodox Mission in South India, Bishop's House, Hiruthayapuram, Trichinopoly district.

600. Bishop Abraham, Metropolitan of Malabar, Madras.

601. Sri S. R. Nayudu, Divisional Engineer, Tanjore.

602. F. V. Arul, I.P., Deputy Commandant, Malabar Special Police, Malappuram.

603. P. Kuppaswami, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madanapalle.

604. Sri Rao Bahadur P. Ramadoss, Collector of Ramnad at Madura.

605. Sri V. D. Masilamani, Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai.

Explanatory note.—'A' denotes that a permit issued before 12th September 1946 was surrendered by the allottee and was reissued subsequent to that date to the person against whom the letter stands; 'B' denotes that a primary or a surrendered permit issued after 12th September 1946 was surrendered by the allottee against whom the letter stands and was reissued to persons marked 'C' at the last moment to avoid unfreezing.

[23rd April 1947]

606. Mr. C. E. Prager, Divisional Electrical Engineer, Vellore.

607. Sri P. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Assistant Engineer (Highways), Tadepalligudem.

608. Sri B. V. Krishna Rao, Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, No. 42, Mowbrays Road, Teynampet Post Office, Madras.

609. Sri K. V. L. Narasimham, District Judge, Kistna district.

610. Mr. M. A. Mohajir, Inspector of Excise, Salem.

611. Sri B. S. Kesava Vittal, District Forest Officer, Chittoor.

612. Mr. B. W. Day, I.C.S., Provincial Controller of Food Rationing, Madras.

613. Sri A. Srinivasan, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Nilgiris Subdivision, Ootacamund.

614. Sri K. Shivaram Ballal, Assistant Engineer (Highways), Coimbatore.

615. Sri V. Satyavagiswara Ayyar, Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore.

616. Lieut.-Commr. B. K. Gupta, Mercantile Marine Department, P.B. No. 268, Madras.

617. Major H. A. Sujan, Deputy Regional Commissioner (Disposals), United India Life Buildings, Esplanade, Madras.

618. Mr. R. S. Brown, District Forest Officer, Soil Conservation Division, Ootacamund.

619. Mr. S. A. Iyengar, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Vizagapatam.

620. Sri K. Sankaranarayana Rao, District Forest Officer, Pyrethrum Division, Nilgiris, Fernhill Post Office.

621. Sri T. N. Ramanathan, Resident Engineer, Guntur Power and Light, Limited, Guntur.

622. Sri R. M. Kumaraswamy Goundar, Vice-President, District Board, Coimbatore district, Palladam Post Office.

623. Mr. E. R. Logan, Chairman, Municipal Council, Kodaikanal.

624. Mr. H. J. Godwin, Bank Manager, care of Grindley Company, Limited, No. 9, McLean Street, Madras.

625. Sri T. G. Loganathan, Chief Cashier, Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia, Madras.

626. Sri M. Mahanmall, Banker, No. 48, Nattupilliar Koil Street, Georgetown, Madras.

627. Sri P. Rangaswamy, Branch Manager, Prithivi Insurance Company, Limited, Peace Cottage, Saidapet, Madras.

628. Sri A. Subbiah, No. 289, Linghi Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras (Insurance Manager).

629. Sri N. Ramarathnam, Proprietor, Madras Law Journal Office, Kaumudi, Warren Road, Bhimannapet, Mylapore, Madras.

23rd April 1947]

630. The *Indian Express*, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Mount Road, Madras-2.

631. Reverend Albert Cappele, St. Mary's Church, Ootacamund.

632. Mother Superior, Presentation Convent, Madras.

633. Sri Rao Sahib N. K. Thirumalachari, No. 11, Edward Elliotts Road, Mylapore, Madras-4 (Advocate).

634. Sri K. Sivaramakrishna Rao, Principal, Hindu College, Masulipatam.

635. Khan Bahadur H. M. Abdul Rahim Sait, Landlord and Planter, Southwick, Ootacamund.

636. The Waterfall Estates, Ltd., Oriental Buildings, Armenian Street, Madras (Planters).

637. Mr. T. C. Hutchinson, Caroline Estate, Mango Range Post Office, Nilgiris (Planters).

638. Mr. R. H. C. Allen, Kadalaparai Estate, Mudis Post Office, via Pollachi (Planters).

639. Sri S. Lingayya, Coffee Merchant, Main Road, Mettupalayam.

640. Sri A. L. Sahasranamam Ayyar, Banker, Palghat, South Malabar.

641. Sir G. K. Ranga Rao, the Raja of Bobbili, Bobbili.

642. Messrs. Nelson & Co., No. 62, Swami Pillai Street, Choolai, Madras (Businessmen).

643. Sri K. N. Narayanan Ayyar, Manager, Murugappa Agencies, Limited, No. 106, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.

644. Co-operative Society, Tiruppur.

645. Sri S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiyar, Senior Steward, Madras Race Club, Guindy, Saidapet Post Office.

646. Sri V. Ramaswami Reddi, Sadam, Chittoor district.

647. Mr. J. Malvenan, Assistant Manager, South Indian Export Company, Limited, No. 4, McLean Street, Madras.

648. Coramandel Company, Limited, Vizagapatam (Businessmen).

649. Sri K. N. Palanisami Gounder, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruppur.

650. Sri V. R. Radhakrishnan, Army Contractor, No. 8-E, Landen's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

651. Messrs. A. S. Krishna & Co., Tobacco Exporters, Guntur..

652. Sri V. M. Prakash, Assistant Works Manager, Ordinance Clothing Factory, Madras.

653. Sri Rao Bahadur S. Chellam Ayyar, Proprietor, Messrs. South Indian Saw Mills, Kallai.

654. Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, Arasaradi, Madura.

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655. Mr. I. D. Edward, c/o Messrs. Pierce Leslie & Company, Limited, Calicut (Business official).

656. Mr. J. J. Grant, c/o Madura Mills Company, Limited, Ambasamudram, Tinnevely district (Business official).

657. Messrs. D. C. Johar & Sons, Army Contractors, Wellington, the Nilgiris.

658. Mr. S. M. Syed Khader & Co., Tajmahal Beedi Factory, Madras.

659. Messrs. Syed Abdus Samad, Handloom Cloth Merchants, Jumma Masjid Road, Mangalore.

660. District Manager, Telephones, Madras district, China Bazaar Road, Madras.

661. Mr. P. Graham, c/o Imperial Tobacco Company of India, No. 8/9, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras (Business official).

662. Mr. P. H. D. Carmichael, Assistant, Binny & Company, Limited, Madras.

663. Mr. A. M. M. Abdulla, Sappani Labbai Street, Triplicane, Madras (Businessman).

664. Coimbatore Pioneer Mills, Limited, Coimbatore.

665. Sri B. S. Murthi, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable the Minister for Labour and Industries, Madras.

666. Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Parliamentary Secretary, Fort St. George, Madras.

667. Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, M.L.A., Advocate, No. 96, Sandaipettai Street, Madras.

668. Sri K. K. Subbanna Gounder, M.L.A., Kugalur Post Office, Coimbatore district.

669. Sri A. B. Shetty, M.L.A., No. 48, Harris Road, Mount Road, Madras.

670. Srimathi Bhupathiraju Bangarayya, M.L.A., No. 1, Coats Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

671. Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar, M.L.A. (Central), Race Course Road, Coimbatore.

672. Kalluri Chandra Mouli, M.L.A., Mopparu Post Office, Tenali, Guntur district.

673. Sri B. V. Subramaniam, Advocate, Mylapore, Madras.

674. Dr. G. S. Dugal, c/o the Punjab National Bank, Madras (Medical Practitioner).

675. Dr. C. R. Thiruvengadam, A.D.M.O., No. 6, Williams Road, Trichinopoly.

676. Miss M. E. Hampton, Acting Honorary Superintendent, Bethesda Leper Hospital, Narasaraopet, Guntur district.

677. Dr. K. Ramachandran, Lecturer in Anæsthetics, Stanley Medical College, Madras.

678. Captain N. Samuel Reddi, A.D.M.O., Cocanada, East Godavari district.

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679. Dr. Abdul Sathar Ismail Sait, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Dindigul.

680. Dr. Mrs. Siebers De Valois, Head of E.N.T. Department, Missionary Medical College, Vellore.

681. Dr. H. M. Rao, Dental Surgeon, Mount Road, Madras.

682. Dr. A. S. Ramakrishnan, No. 497, Mint Street, Madras (Medical Practitioner).

683. Dr. T. Muthuswami, Private Medical Practitioner, Virudunagar.

684. Dr. B. H. P. Pai, Physician, Government General Hospital, Madras.

685. Dr. B. Sitaramayya, Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Dispensary, Samalkot, East Godavari district.

686. Dr. C. Raghavachari, No. 4, Lady Desikachari Road, Mylapore, Madras (Medical Practitioner).

687. Lient.-Col. M. V. Ramanamurthi, Professor of Surgery, Andhra Medical College, Chatrajuvari street, Vizagapatam.

688. Sri V. Guruswami, Panruti, South Arcot district (Businessman).

689. Sri M. N. Aswatanarayana, Hindupur.

690. Messrs. A. P. Chirukandan & Sons, Engineering Contractors, Chalapuram Post Office, Calicut.

691. Messrs. Madras Electric Tramways Company, No. 1, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.

692. Col. R. H. P. Cumming, Col., i/c, Administration Sub-Area, Coimbatore.

693. Sri N. S. Seshachalam, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.

694. Dr. R. Venkata Rao, District Medical Officer, Kistna district.

695. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Kunhiraman, Judge, High Court, Madras.

696. Mrs. H. Krishnamurthi, Kesava Bagh, Whites Road, Royapettah, Madras (Social worker).

697. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali, Judge, High Court, Madras.

698. Rao Sahib Dr. K. S. Raju, Hindupur (Civil Assistant Surgeon).

699. Sri C. Perumalswami Reddi, M.L.C., Chithathurai village, Devikapuram P.O., North Arcot district.

700. Mr. K. M. Rahimtullah, M.L.A., Central Landholder, Anantapur.

701. Sri V. Ramakrishnan, Inspector of Steam Boilers, Rajahmundry.

702. Sri Rao Bahadur V. T. Rangaswami Ayyangar, "Surabhi", Balajinagar, Royapetta, Madras (Advocate).

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703. Sri H. R. Sayaji Rao, Divisional Engineer (Highways), Bellary.

704. Sri B. Parameswaran, Parliamentary Secretary, Fort St. George, Madras.

705. Messrs. Kalladi Kammappa Bros., Olavakkot (Businessmen).

706. Mr. M. A. S. Jeddy, Prohibition Officer, Arni, North Arcot district.

707. Sri C. N. Tirupuvanam, Divisional Engineer (Highways), Madras.

708. Sri C. P. Subbiah, Deputy Chief Engineer (Highways), Madras.

709. Sri S. A. Sessa Ayyar, Municipal Chairman, Palni.

710. Mr. P. Sikanda Pasha, Income-tax Officer, Salem.

711. Mr. P. L. P. Roche Victoria, M.L.C., "Sukasthan", Beach Road, Tuticorin.

712. Sri S. Paramananda Rayar, M.L.A., Kuruswami Rayar street, Porto Novo.

713. Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder, M.L.A., 438-C, Tatabad, Coimbatore.

714. Zamindar of Andhra, Andhra P.O., Vizagapatam.

715. Sri M. A. Easwaran, M.L.A., 113, Cutcherry street, Erode.

716. Dr. V. K. John, M.L.C., "Dadnor", 7, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras.

717. Mr. H. E. Wilson, Sales Supervisor, Caltex (India), Limited, 16, Armenian street, Madras-1.

718. Sri P. N. Menon, c/o Best & Co., Ltd., Madras (Business official).

719. Sri N. Ramiah Pillai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Madras.

720. Mr. C. B. F. Williams, Conservator of Forests, Salem.

721. Sri K. R. Sampath, Assistant Registrar, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Madras.

722. Dr. Kalamegam, Trichinopoly.

723. United India Fire and General Insurance Co., Madras.

724. Mr. M. H. Kasimali Sahib, 6, Thayar Sahib Street, Mount Road, Madras.

725. Sri C. V. Hanumantha Rao, Director of Publicity, Madras.

726. Messrs. L. K. Shahul Hameed & Co., 23, Surappa-Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.

727. Messrs. K. P. V. Shaik Mohamed Rowther & Co., Shipping Agents, Madras.

728. Mr. Samuel Aaron, ex-M.L.A., and Proprietor, Textile Mills, Pappanasseri.

729. Mr. S. V. Ramaswami, Barister-at-Law, Salem.

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730. Sri P. R. Nambiar, Proprietor, Nambiar Service, Guruvayur.
731. Mr. P. P. Hassan Koya, M.L.A., Calicut.
732. Raja of Ramnad, M.L.A., Ramnad.
733. Mr. G. V. Røge, Assistant Foreign Trade Controller, Madras.
734. Mr. T. Sivasanker, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Development Department, Madras.
735. Lieut.-Col. M. C. Menon, Guindy Institute, Guindy.
736. Dr. E. V. Kalyani, Edward Elliotts Road, Mylapore, Madras.
737. Dr. E. M. Sundaravadanam, 187, Poonamallee High Road, Madras.
738. Dr. P. K. K. Raja, 20, Egmore High Road, Madras.
739. Sri D. S. Naidu, Section Manager, Caltex (India), Limited, Madras.
740. Sri M. Siva Rao, President, South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Limited, Mangalore.
741. Sri A. C. Subba Reddi, President, Wholesale Stores, Limited, Nellore.
742. Mr. H. S. Hussain, M.L.A., Karkal.
743. Sri G. Kumaraswami, M.L.A., Chicacole.
744. Sri N. V. Naidu, Kisan Congress, Pakala.
745. Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman, M.L.A., Madura.
746. Sri Rao Bahadur K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Advocate, Madras.
747. Sri T. S. Manicka Mudaliyar, Thirumuzhi P.O., Chingleput district.
748. Sri P. M. Natarajan, Assistant Transportation Superintendent, M. & S.M. Railway, Madras.
749. Sri M. Shanmugam Chettiar, 285, Linghi Chetti street, Madras.
750. Sri B. M. Lakshmiopathi, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras.
751. Sri P. Govinda Menon, Crown Prosecutor, Madras.
752. Sri T. M. Kasturi, Advocate, Madras.
753. Dr. C. R. Krishna Pillai, Royapetta, Madras.
754. Mr. Kasim Kaleeli, Madras.
755. Mr. A. A. Khan, Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras.
756. Mr. Jamal Moideen, M.L.A., Madras.
757. Sri R. K. Venkataswami, Erode.
758. Sri C. Sankaran Nambiyar, Sub-Judge, Calicut.
759. Sri A. Rajagopalan, Member, Food Committee, Chingleput.
760. Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder, M.L.A., Coimbatore.

[23rd April 1947]

761. Mr. P. Sikandar Paksha, Income-tax Officer, Salem.
762. Sri K. K. Subbanna Gownder, M.L.A., Kugalur P.O., Coimbatore district.
763. Dr. H. M. Rao, Mount Road, Madras.
764. Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Parliamentary Secretary, Fort St. George, Madras.
765. Sri K. Shivaram Ballal, Assistant Engineer, Coimbatore.
766. Sri K. N. Palaniswami Gounder, Municipal Chairman, Tiruppur.
767. Mr. K. M. Rahimatullah, M.L.A., Central, Anantapur.
768. Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, M.L.A., Madura.
769. Dr. (Mrs.) Seibers De Valois, Katpadi.
770. Waterfalls Estates, Limited, Madras.
771. Sri A. B. Shetty, M.L.A., Mangalore.
772. Messrs. D. C. Johar & Sons, Wellington.
773. Sri C. Perumalswami Reddi, M.L.C., Chithathurai.
774. The Most Rev. Mar Thoma Dionysius, Trichinopoly.
775. Dr. Abdul Sattar Ismail Sait, Dindigul.
776. Sri P. Kuppuswami, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Madras.
777. Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, M.L.C., Madras.
778. Lieut.-Col. R. K. Chettur, District Medical Officer, Anantapur.
779. Sri K. Parthasarathi Nayudu, Appah Gardens, Madras.
780. Sri K. Krishna Rao, "Woodlands", Madras.
781. Dr. M. K. Subramaniam, Kumbakonam.
782. Mr. K. Impichamed, Malabar.
783. Messrs. M. N. A. Ahmed Rowther & Bros., Malabar.
784. Khan Sahib T. V. Koyamu Sahib Bahadur, District Registrar, Tellicherry.
785. Sri P. Ramakrishna Ayyar, District Judge, Ramnad, at Madura.
786. Maharani of Vizianagram, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras.
787. Sri K. S. Sambasiva Ayyar, Mirasdar, Kunniyur, Mannargudi taluk.
788. Sri M. Kesava Unni Nayar, Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Egmore, Madras.
789. Sri S. L. Sastri, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Ormes Road, Madras.
790. Dr. J. C. David, Madras.
791. Messrs. Cresham Life Assurance, Madras.
792. J. P. L. Gwynn, Esq., I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Malapuram, Malabar.

23rd April 1947]

793. Mr. L. D. P. Phillips, Executive Assistant, Burmah-Shell Oil Co., Madras.
794. Mr. H. Woodroffes, Madras.
795. Mr. A. R. Liddire, Madras.
796. Mr. G. S. Bede, Madras.
797. Sri V. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Madras.
798. Mr. W. F. Hamilton, O.B.E., I.P., Madras.
799. Mr. M. B. Chaplani, Madras.
- * 800 Mr. J. M. Mortimer, Malabar.
801. Sri V. K. Krishnamurthi, Madras.
- * 802. Sri V. K. Krishnamurthi, Madras.
803. Mr. A. K. G. Hogg, Madura.
804. Sri T. Sekharan, Bellary.
805. Sri C. Sivaji Rao, Madras.
- * 806. Sri G. Satyanarayana Choudry, Chittoor.
- * 807. P. M. John, Esq., Coimbatore.
808. Messrs. Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India, Limited, Madras.
- * 809 Sri Rao Sahib C. Narasimham, Madras.
- * 810. Sri K. S. Krishnan, South Kanara.
811. Rao Bahadur P. Ramdoss, I.C.S., Ramnad.
812. Sri P. Rajagopalan, I.C.S., Madura.
- * 813. Mr. B. C. Panchanatham, Madura.
814. Mr. S. Thayappa Tevar, Tanjore.
- * 815. Mr. M. Jacob, Madras.
- * 816. Mr. B. K. Manjunathayyar, Madura.
817. Sri V. Duraiswami, Madras.
818. Dr. G. S. Dugal, Madras.
- * 819. Mr. A. W. Strang, Trichinopoly.
- * 820. Sri R. Jayaram, Madras.
821. Dr. A. K. Subba Raman, Kistna.
- * 822. Sri M. V. Venkataraman, Madras.
823. Messrs. The Mahalakshmi Bank, Limited, Madras.
824. Dr. R. Sudarsanam, Madras.
- * 825. Messrs. British Insulated Callendar's Cables, Limited, Madras.
826. Mr. K. M. Kuruvilla, Tanjore.
827. Mr. N. J. Dadhabhoy, Madras.
- * 828. Dr. V. Rama Ayyar, Tanjore.
- * 829. Sri M. S. Raju Pillai, South Arcot.
830. Major A. Lakshminarayanan, Trichinopoly.

[23rd April 1947]

831. Dr. (Miss) Kalavathi, Madras.
832. Dr. H. C. D.'Souza, South Kanara.
- * 833. Dr. N. Rajamanickam Pillai, Anantapur.
- * 834. Dr. R. Lakshmanan, North Arcot.
- * 835. Dr. P. D. Kannivelu, Madras.
- * 836. Dr. N. Satyanarayana Rao, East Godavari.
837. Dr. C. V. Krishnaswami, Coimbatore.
838. Dr. M. Venkatachalam Chetti, Madura.
- * 839. Dr. B. C. Smith, Madras.
- * 840. Capt. S. Sethurama Rao, Trichinopoly.
- * 841. Dr. (Mrs.) V. C. Anguli, Madras.
842. Capt. S. Jagannathan, Madras.
843. Capt. K. G. Menon, Madras.
- * 844. Major R. S. Rao, Coimbatore.
- * 845. Dr. S. Srinivasachari, Madras.
846. Dr. A. N. K. Menon, Madras.
- * 847. Dr. K. Bhaskaran, Madras.
- * 848. Dr. P. R. Kalyanasundaram, Madras.
849. Messrs. Zaccaria Sait & Sons, Madras.
850. Mr. T. Murli, Madras.
- * 851. Sister M. Elizabeth, Kistna.
- * 852. Mr. D. D. Sabnis, Madras.
853. Sri M. A. Chidambaram, Madras.
854. Sri K. R. K. Iyengar, Madras.
855. Messrs. Carr & Co., Ltd., Madras.
856. Mr. B. E. Lobo, South Kanara.
- * 857. Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd., Madras.
858. Mr. F. W. Bayley, Madras.
- * 859. Sri Ch. Subba Rao, Madras.
860. Mr. N. A. Wilks, Coimbatore.
- * 861. Mr. N. Sivaraj, M.L.A. (Central), Madras.
862. Mr. A. L. E. Hooper, Kistna.
- * 863. Major W. A. Fosberry, M.B.E., the Nilgiris.
- * 864. St. Joseph's Industrial School, the Nilgiris.
865. Sri S. Doraiswami Mudaliar, Madras.
- * 866. Messrs. The Reliance Motor Co., Ltd., Madras.
- * 867. Mr. A. M. Campbell, Madras.
- * 868. Diwan Bahadur N. Ramaswami Ayyar, Trichinopoly.
869. Mr. W. G. Tomlinson, Madras.
870. Sri T. V. Muthukrishna Ayyar, Madras.

* Persons marked with asterisks returned the permits issued to them.

23rd April 1947]

- * 871. Mr. A. J. C. Harvey, Madura.
- * 872. Messrs. The Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., Madras.
- 873. Messrs. The Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., Guntur.
- 874. Messrs. National Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., Guntur.
- * 875. Mr. Manilal R. Mehta, Madras.
- * 876. Sri C. K. Gurunathan, Madras.
- * 877. Messrs. P. B. Sudry & Sons, Madras.
- * 878. Sri N. Narayanamurthi, M.L.A., Madras.
- 879. Mr. F. J. Hughes, Coimbatore.
- 880. Messrs. The Indian Cements, Ltd., Madras.
- * 881. Dr. U. Thrivikrama, Malabar.
- * 882. Dr. A. V. Krishnamurthi, Coimbatore.
- * 883. Captain S. Asirvatham, Tinnevely.
- * 884. Captain T. M. B. Nedungadi, Madras.
- 885. Dr. K. R. Doraiswami, Madras.
- * 886. Sri T. K. Raghavan, Malabar.
- 887. Sri K. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Madras.
- 888. Lieut.-Col. E. W. Fletcher, Pondicherry.
- 889. Major W. P. Lappin, Madras.
- * 890. Rajah of Ramnad, Madras.
- 891. Sri N. V. Nandu, Chittoor.
- 892. Messrs. Dodajee Dhackjee & Co., Ltd., Madras.
- 893. Sri P. M. Natarajan, Madras.
- * 894. Major W. P. Lappin, Madras.
- 895. Sri Rao Sahib E. M. Annamalai Pillai, Coimbatore.
- 896. Sri K. Nagarajan, Madras.
- * 897. Stanmore (Anamallay) Estates, Ltd., Coimbatore.
- 898. Sri Manilal M. Mehta, Madras.
- 899. Mrs. Sunithi Rao, Madras.
- 900. Mr. M. K. Belgamwala, Madras.
- * 901. Mrs. S. N. Khan, Madras.
- 902. Mr. N. K. U. Kunhamed, Malabar.
- * 903. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Madras.
- 904. Sri C. K. Velayutham, Madura.
- 905. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, Madras.
- 906. Sri G. Kumaraswami, Madras.
- 907. Mr. H. R. Lafa, Madras.
- 908. Sri C. Perumalswami Reddi, M.L.C., North Arcot.

* Persons marked with asterisks returned the permits issued to them.

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909. Sri P. Govinda Menon, Crown Prosecutor, Madras.
 910. Sri B. Venkataratnam, Madras.
 911. Mrs. Suniti Rao, Madras.
 912. Dr. (Miss) P. Neelavathi, Kistna.
 913. Sri T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
 * 914. Diwan Bahadur Sir Gopathi Narayanaswami Chetti, *Kt.*,
 C.I.E., J.P., Madras.
 915. Sri Raja N. Venkata Ranga Rao Bahadur, Raja of
 Mungala.
 916. Mr. J. Kuriyan, Madras.
 917. Sri K. K. Nambiar, Madras.
 * 918. Mr. R. R. B. Truscott, the Nilgiris.
 919. Mr. S. M. Gupta, Madras.
 920. Mr. J. R. LeFevre, Madras.
 921. Sri K. S. Krishnan, Madras.
 922. Sri V. P. Nair, Ramnad.
 * 923. Mr. S. W. W. Wright, Bellary.
 924. Mrs. Sataya Bhama Achuthan, Madras.
 * 925. Mr. M. Ramabrahmam, Madras.
 * 926. D. N. Achuthan, Malabar.
 927. Captain S. Jagannathan, Madras.
 928. Dr. P. Venkateswara Rao, Madras.
 929. Dr. (Mrs.) D. Shantasundari, Madras.
 930. Dr. (Mrs.) V. C. Anguli, Madras.
 931. Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao, Madras.
 932. Dr. H. K. R. Jayachandran, Coimbatore.
 933. Dr. T. M. Srinivasan, Madras.
 * 934. Major R. V. N. Naidu, Coimbatore.
 * 935. Dr. S. Balasundaram, Madras.
 * 936. Dr. P. Arunachalam, Madras.
 937. Dr. S. C. Alagappan, Madras.
 * 938. Mr. S. C. Mitra, Madras.
 939. Mr. K. Lakshmanan, Madras.
 940. Mrs. T. N. Ramamurthi, Madras.
 941. Sri Kasa Subba Rao, Madras.
 942. Mr. B. D. Goenka, Madras.
 * 943. Sri M. Subbaraya Ayyar, Madras.
 * 944. Sri Rao Sahib S. Malakonda Reddi, Nellore.
 945. Sri Ch. Raghava Rao, Madras.
 946. Sri Diwan Bahadur N. Ramaswamy Ayyar, Trichinopoly.

* Persons marked with asterisks returned the permits issued to them.

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- * 947. Sri P. Ponnambala Gounder, Trichinopoly.
- 948. Sri A. B. Shetty, M.L.A., Madras.
- 949. Sri Ramabadra Raju, M.L.C., East Godavari.
- 950. Sri P. Natesan, M.L.A., Madras.
- 951. Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju, M.L.A., West Godavari.
- 952. Sri M. Bapineedu, M.L.A., Madras.
- 953. Sri B. Gopal Reddi, M.L.A., Nellore.
- * 954. Sri Maddi Sudarsanam, M.L.C., Guntur.
- * 955. Kumararaja Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, M.L.A., Madras.
- 956. Sri C. K. Loganatha Mudaliar, Madras.
- 957. Messrs. Madura Mills, Limited, Madura.
- 958. Tungabadra Industries, Limited, Madras.
- 959. Textile Workers' Union, Singanallur, Coimbatore.
- 960. Sri R. R. B. Jesudasan, Madras.
- * 961. Sri M. Shiva Rao, South Kanara.
- 962. Sri A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar, Madras.
- 963. Mr. C. H. Shaik Mohammed, Madras.
- 964. Sri G. A. Phadke, Madras.
- 965. Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Vizagapatam.
- 966. Messrs. Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Guntur.
- * 967. Sri D. Kesava Reddi, Madras.
- * 968. Sri C. Y. Anjaneyulu Chetti, Madras.
- * 969 Brooke Bond, India, Limited, Coimbatore.
- * 970. Sri V. V. Dhanushkodi, Tinnevely.
- * 971. Messrs. Pierce Leslie & Co., Malabar.
- 972. Mr. A. G. Langdon, Madras.
- * 973. Sri P. Nachimuthu Gounder, Coimbatore.
- 974. The Western India Match Company, Limited, Madras.
- 975. Sri Kisandos Girdhardoss, Madras.
- 976. Sir Lionel Gasson, the Nilgiris.
- * 977. Mr. Mohammed Ali, Madras.
- * 978. Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras.
- 979. Dr. N. Seshadrinathan, Madras.
- * 980. Kumararaja Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, M.L.A., Madras.
- 981. Mr. M. Kazim Khaleeli, Madras.
- 982. Mrs. Kathemar Lakshminathiamma, South Kanara.
- 983. Sri Rao Bahadur S. R. Krishnamurti, Madras.
- * 984. Mr. A. E. Thompson, M.L.A., Madras.
- * 985. Miss P. V. Rajalakshmi, Vizagapatam.

* Persons marked with asterisks returned the permits issued to them.

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- * 986. Sri Dinavathi Hanumantha Rao, East Godavari.
- * 987 Sri R. Jogidasan, Madras.
- * 988 Mr. M. C. Chandy, Madras.
- 989. Sri M. A. Chidambaram, Madras.
- 990. Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, M.L.C., Madras.
- 991. Messrs. Sundaram Motors, Ltd., Madras.
- 992. Dr. T. V. Venkatesan, Madura.
- 993. Sri S. S. Raghavachari, Madras.
- * 994. Sri R. K. Venkatasami, Coimbatore.
- * 995. Mr. D. D. Sabino, Madras.
- 996. Mr. H. S. Macqueen, Madras.
- 997. Sri M. C. Varadachari, Madras.
- * 998. Dr. K. R. Hariharan, Salem.
- 999. United Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd., Madras.
- * 1000. Sri N. C. Thimma Reddi, Madras.
- 1001 Sri A. V. Venkataswami, North Arcot.
- 1002. Mr. Usman A. Balvich, Madras.
- * 1003. Dr. L. S. Shenoy, Malabar.
- * 1004. Dr. K. Rajagopal Naidu, Salem.
- * 1005. Dr. S. R. Rajaram, Salem.
- * 1006. Dr. S. Narayana Ayyar, Trichinopoly.
- * 1007. Dr. T. S. Venkataramayya, Madras.
- 1008 Dr. A. P. Gopalan, Vizagapatam.
- * 1009 Dr. B. R. Kulasekhar, Cuddapah.
- 1010. Dr. M. G. Nair, Coimbatore.
- 1011. Dr. G. M. Stephones, Coimbatore.
- * 1012. Sri Kanisetti Venkata Seshaiyah, Nellore.
- 1013. Mr. A. F. Mascarenhas, Bellary.
- 1014. Sri D. Raja Ram Reddi, Nellore.
- 1015. Capt. C. H. Katre, Kistna.
- 1016. Sri V. Gururaja Rao, Madras.
- * 1017. Mr. G. A. Fonceca, Madras.
- * 1018. Sri N. Subramaniam, Madras.
- 1019. Sri D. Manjayya Heggade, M.L.C., South Kanara.
- 1020. Dr. R. Kalamegham, Trichinopoly.
- 1021. Kaiser-i-Hind Insurance Company, Ltd., Madras.
- * 1022. Sri A. C. Krishnaswami, Madras.
- 1023. Sri K. M. S. L. Sundararaman, Madura.
- 1024. Dr. T. M. Srinivasan, Madras.
- 1025. Mr. I. R. Cleghorn, Madras.

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1026. Sri P. V. Ramani Chetty, Madras.
1027. Capt. Miss C. N. Rukmini, Madras.
1028. Capt. Meaney, Madras.
1029. Mr. P. P. Nair, I.C.S., Anantapur.
- * 1030. Sri T. Rajamannar, Madras.
1031. Sri P. L. Chockalingam Chettiar, Coimbatore.
1032. Mr. J. R. LeFevre, Madras.
- * 1033. Messrs. Brooke Bond India, Ltd., Coimbatore.
1034. Sri Rao Bahadur T. G. Sanjivi, Madras.
1035. Regional Director of Resettlement, Madras.
1036. Dr. S. Nagaswami, Madras.
1037. Sri C. Krishnaswami Naidu, Madras.
1038. Sir Mohamed Usman, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Madras.
1039. Sri N. Venkatasubbiah, M.L.A., Madras.
1040. Dr. B. Seshagiri Rao, Madras.
1041. Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Madras.
1042. Major K. V. Sankunni Nair, Madras.
1043. Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, M.B.E., I.C.S., Madras.
1044. Capt. K. S. Viswanathan, Madras.
- * 1045. Khan Sahib N. Durrani Sahib, Madras.
- * 1046. Sri K. S. V. Krishnan, M.L.A., South Arcot.
- * 1047. Mr. C. P. Fernandez, Coimbatore.
- * 1048. Sri A. Kameswara Rao, M.L.A., Guntur.
1049. Kumararaja Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, M.L.A., Madras.
1050. Sri M. Subbaraya Ayyar, Madras.
1051. Sri A. Royappan, M.L.A., Madras.
1052. Sri Rao Bahadur P. V. Subba Rao, Madras.
1053. Dr. V. C. Chakrapani, Madras.
- * 1054. Sri K. Balakrishna Menon, Salem.
1055. Sri V. I. Munuswami Pillai, M.L.A., Madras.
1056. Sri V. C. Vellingiri Gounder, M.L.A. (Central), Coimbatore.
1057. Dr. U. S. Raghunathan, Madras.
1058. Capt. V. R. Naidu, Madras.
1059. Dr. S. Maragathavel, Madras.
1060. Capt. K. Venugopal, Chittoor.
1061. Dr. C. Kunjunni Nair, Malabar.
1062. Dr. S. Thurimappa Kampli, South Kanara.
1063. Dr. K. Venugopal, Malabar.
1064. Dr. (Mrs.) M. Devanesan, Salem.

* Persons marked with asterisks returned the permits issued to them.

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1065. Dr. John Prianathan, South Arcot.
1066. Dr. A. R. Rangaswami, North Arcot.
1067. Dr. V. Vijayaraghavan, Madras.
1068. Dr. E. L. Rajagopal, North Arcot.
1069. Dr. L. Munuswami, Coimbatore.
1070. Dr. (Miss) M. Chacko, the Nilgiris.
1071. Dr. D. A. Dandayuthapani, Madura.
* 1072. Sri P. R. Ramanathan, Madras.
1073. Kaleswari Colour Match Works, Ramnad.
1074. Messrs. Mahomed Ebrahim & Co., Madras.
1075. Sri M. G. Venugopal Rao Pillai, Madras.
1076. Messrs. Jeewanlal (1929), Ltd., Madras.
1077. Pandit E. S. Gopan, Madras.
1078. Dr. (Miss) L. Janaki, Madras.
1079. Sri S. L. Sastri, Madras.
1080. Dr. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Trichinopoly.
1081. Dr. M. Sambhasivan, Madras.
* 1082. Dr. K. C. Chacko, South Arcot.
1083. Dr. P. Sadasivan, Madras.
* 1084. Sri S. G. Appa Rao Nayudu, Madras.
1085. Sri K. Gurumurthi, Madras.
* 1086. Sri T. R. Sadasivan, Madras.
1087. Sri K. Venkatasami Reddi, Madras.
1088. Sri A. B. Kannabiran Mudaliyar, Chingleput.
1089. Lieut.-Col. D. Subramania Ayyar, Madras.
1090. Sri M. N. Sarma, Kistna.
* 1091. Sri Maddi Sudarsanam, M.L.C., Guntur.
1092. Mr. B. W. Lane, Malabar.
1093. Sri R. Raghava Menon, M.L.A., Madras.
1094. Dr. L. T. Shenoy, Malabar.
1095. Sri W. S. Krishnaswami Naidu, Madras.
* 1096. Sri Kissendas Girdhardas, Madras.

* Persons marked with asterisks returned the permits issued to them.

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APPENDIX III

[Vide answer to starred question No. 166 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd April 1947, page 661 supra.]

Statement showing the names of persons recently appointed as Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners, their qualifications and districts to which they belong.

Serial number and name of the I.A.T.C.	Qualifications.	Districts to which they belong.
1 Sri N. Ramachandra Rao ..	LL.B.	Guntur.
2 „ V. L. Sastri	B.A.	East Godavari.
3 „ P. Seetharama Chetty, Tahsildar, South Kanara.	S.S.L.C.	South Kanara.
4 „ Y. Venkanna Dora ..	B.A., B.L.	East Godavari.
5 Dr. G. Narayana Murthy ..	L.M. & S.	Vizagapatam.
6 Sri K. L. Narasimha Rao ..	B.A., First grade Vakil.	Kistna.
7 „ G. K. Somayajulu ..	M.A. (Economics) ..	East Godavari.
8 „ M. Muthukrishnan ..	B.A., B.L.	North Arcot.
9 „ P. V. Avadhani ..	M.A. (Mathematics) (Benares Hindu University) and M. A. (Telugu) (Madras University).	West Godavari.
10 „ K. Subba Rao	B.A., B.L.	Vizagapatam.
11 „ T. Prakasarayudu ..	M.A.	West Godavari.
12 „ S. R. Sampath Thathan ..	B.A., B.L.	Trichinopoly.
13 „ N. Kesavan Chetti ..	M.A.	Chingleput.
14 Mr. G. M. Kuraishy ..	B.A.	Madras.
15 Sri P. Srinivasan ..	B.A., B.L.	Madura.
16 „ R. Kolandavelu ..	B.A. (Hons.).	Coimbatore.
17 „ C. Prabhakara Menon ..	B.A., B.L.	Malabar.
18 „ R. Balakrishna Ayyar ..	Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	Tanjore.
19 Mohmmmed Azizullah Sheriff Sahib Bahadur.	Revenue Officer.	Divisional North Arcot.

Vide answer to unstarred question No. 12 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd April 1947, page 664 supra.]

Statement showing the amount of subsidies paid, number of wells completed, etc., under the Well-Subsidy Schemes in each district.

I.—OLD (1944) SCHEME.

Serial number and district.	Amount of subsidies paid.		Amount of loans granted.		Number of wells completed.		Number of wells in progress.		Additional area brought under cultivation.	
	New wells.	Old wells.	New wells.	Old wells.	New wells.	Old wells.	New wells.	Old wells.	New wells.	Old wells.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.					ACS.	ACS.
1 Anantapur	20,164	4,340	20,245	4,940	23	..	60	24	70	..
2 Bellary	3,975	710	6,540	3,760	..	..	26	6	..	..
3 Chingleput	740	80	1,000	..	4	..	..	..	2	..
4 Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Cuddapah	(a)9,870	..	6,000	..	(a)14	..	24	..	15	..
6 Kurnool	55,446	..	6,400	..	80	..	82	..	160	..
7 Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 North Arcot	537	100	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	1
9 Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	90,732	5,230	40,185	8,700	124	1	168	30	236	1

II.—ACCELERATED SCHEME.

1 Anantapur	2,58,093	1,09,896	17,340	..	542	518	312	206	900	652
2 Bellary	77,370	35,219	48,720	..	136	193	128	52	552	614
3 Chingleput	26,74,753	4,34,059	3,24,170	4,350	3,771	1,482	4,298	1,243	3,071	589
4 Chittoor	18,06,236	5,26,651	4,15,996	64,986	2,121	1,532	3,304	1,557	3,172	2,093
5 Coimbatore	7,66,875	2,48,160	95,500	..	(b)1,023	800	1,457	530	519	542

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	Total	1,86,62,433	47,12,322	19,93,141	1,09,676	31,674	16,669	26,599	12,216	30,806	11,282
6 Cuddapah	..	2,33,846	34,046	..	..	404	145	355	72	1,099	316
7 East Godavari	..	1,83,450	7,000	27,580	..	278	32	241	7	234	34
8 Guntur	..	1,87,198	46,332	700	..	281	165	271	117	224	161
9 Kistna	..	1,29,236	22,937	..	..	104	53	306	88	273	140
10 Kurnool	..	1,17,462	62,646	..	..	27	76	312	299	74	160
11 Madras	..	7,58,670	1,87,215	23,100	1,450	1,626	664	818	520	1,619	391
12 Madure	..	38,972	9,016	..	..	94	49	88	25	84	44
13 Malabar	..	3,61,295	16,900	..	..	989	611	1,676	1,329	627	205
14 Nellore	..	32,04,910	12,24,35	(b) 2,17,500	..	6,734	5,382	3,429	2,262	6,277	2,674
15 North Arcot	..	13,42,155	1,09,365	77,550	3,950	2,691	454	1,563	2,797	900	1,200
16 Ramanad	..	8,69,848	8,73,570	26,350	11,490	2,814	2,626	2,628	2,797	986	267
17 Salem	..	11,13,750	1,21,020	2,27,145	11,300	1,070	687	830	125	2,821	604
18 South Arcot	..	2,080	..	..	..	44	10	9	..	1	..
19 South Kanara	..	8,155	2,080	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
20 Tanjore	..	24,060	98,500	..	600	143	118	8	..	..	75
21 Trinaveilly	..	10,71,580	1,11,375	2,500	6,550	1,264	2,367	607	1,050	676	115
22 Trichinopoly	..	10,34,775	1,09,362	12,000	1,140	2,602	527	69	1,606	4,137	277
23 Vizagapatam	..	11,16,660	62,295	3,62,280	3,860	2,006	1,488	88	..	4	..
24 West Godavari	..	150	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	150

III.—CEDED DISTRICTS SCHEME.

	Total	7,50,822	87,790	59,800	..	16	14	588	386	170	..
1 Anantapur	..	3,15,350	38,065	59,800	..	5	18	201	326	..	..
2 Bellary	..	2,44,392	26,875	..	..	11	1	124	38	170	..
3 Cuddapah	..	1,08,590	1,800	..	..	..	..	227	6	..	..
4 Kurnool	..	62,490	26,850	..	..	..	..	36	16	..	..

(a) Relates to new and old wells; separate figures not received.

(b) Relates to new and old wells; separate figures under each head not received.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 13 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd April 1947, page 664 supra.]

Statement showing particulars of travelling allowance and places visited by the Hon'ble the Ministers during May 1946 to January 1947.

NOTE.—Figures of expenditure on travelling allowance have been given as shown in the registers, but are approximate as the previous months' travelling allowance. Bills are adjusted invariably in the succeeding month's accounts. Where expenditure has not been shown in a month though tours have been performed the travelling allowance has been adjusted in the following month.

(1)	May 1946.			June 1946.			July 1946.		
	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
1 Hon'ble the Prime Minister.	Berwada	2	345 4 0	Ootacamund and Bangalore.	7	453 15 0	Vaniyambadi ..	1	132 8 0
2 Hon'ble Minister for Education.	Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot.		90 9 0	Coimbatore, East and Godavari Coimbatore.	11	663 14 0	Coimbatore, Anantapur, Bombay, East Godavari, Vizagapatam, Bangalore and Poona.	11	1,141 0 0
3 Hon'ble Minister for Revenue.	Malabar and South Kanara.	5	657 0 0	Anantapur and Bellary.	4	462 2 0	Chittoor, Anantapur, Bangalore and Nellore.	10	420 0 0
4 Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Department.	Chingleput and North Arcot.	4	410 4 0	Nellore, Coimbatore, Salem, Chittoor, Bellary, Anantapur and The Nilgiris.	18	424 3 0	Madura, North Arcot, Guntur and Tinnevely.	8	661 1 0
5 Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Labour.	Bombay and Delhi.	18	1,145 11 0	Coimbatore, Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput (Poona-mallee) and Madura.	10	285 9 0	Salem, Madura and Delhi.	11	608 7 0

	August 1946.			September 1946.			October 1946.		
	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
1 Hon'ble the Prime Minister.	Madura, Ramnad, Trichinopoly and Karur.	3	299 4 0	Delhi	7	889 4 0	Cuddapah, Mahe, Olavakode, Mannargudi, Calicut, Tellicherry and Delhi.	12	..
2 Hon'ble Minister for Education.	Madura, Ramnad, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly, Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore.	8	1,028 15 0	North Arcot, Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, Delhi, Coimbatore and Salem.	14	359 3 0	Ramnad, South Arcot, South Kanara and Coimbatore.	6	582 7 0
3 Hon'ble Minister for Revenue.	....	..	..	Ootacamund, Ramnad and Bellary.	16	225 13 0	Bellary, Bombay and Delhi.	10	390 4 0
4 Hon'ble Minister for (Public Works Department.	Madura, Ramnad, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari.	10	624 14 0 214 11 0	....	..	..	Vizagapatam, Tanjore, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura.	15	547 15 0
5 Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Labour.	Coimbatore, Nellore and North Arcot.	9	623 8 0	Kistna, East Godavari, Vizagapatam and Coimbatore.	10	319 8 0	Coimbatore, Delhi and The Nilgiris.	14	375 3 0

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November 1946.			December 1946.			January 1947.		
Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
1 Hon'ble the Prime Minister.	Delhi	7 ..	Delhi, Waltair and Delhi.	14 ..	..	Delhi, Coimbatore, Salem and Delhi.	12	1,800 0 0 (including December also).
2 Hon'ble Minister for Education.	South Kanara, Madura, Tinnevely and Coimbatore.	9 323 1 0	Coimbatore ..	6	202 3 0	Bombay and North Arcot.	4	476 0 0
3 Hon'ble Minister for Revenue.	South Kanara ..	10 408 14 0	Salem, Trichinopoly and Tanjore.	5	Not available.	Tanjore, Guntur and Bellary.	9	Not available.
4 Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Department.	South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Kanara and Malabar.	9 1,190 5 0	Chingleput and other places.	8	149 0 0	Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary.	7	1,172 2 0
5 Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Labour.	Chingleput, Malabar and South Kanara.	7 360 0 0	Delhi and Tinnevely.	16	910 12 0	Madura, Trichinopoly and Delhi.	12	366 12 0

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

(1)	May 1946.			June 1946.			July 1946.		
	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.
	(2)	(3)	(4) RS. A. P.	(5)	(6)	(7) RS. A. P.	(8)	(9)	(10) RS. A. P.
6 Hon'ble Minister for Public Health.	....	..	..	South Arcot, Tinnevely, Guntur, Kistna, Vizagapatam and The Nilgiris.	14	517 14 0	Ramnad, Chingleput, Coimbatore and South Arcot.	11	395 7 0
7 Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration.	Tinnevely, Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore.	9	398 5 0	Kistna, West Godavari, Guntur, Chingleput, Tinnevely, Ramnad and South Arcot.	18	979 7 0	Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, Tinnevely, Madura and Ramnad.	9	588 4 0
8 Hon'ble Minister for Law.	Tanjore	3	50 14 0	....	..	..	Tanjore, Nellore and Tinnevely.	5	719 0 0
9 Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture.	Ramnad and Madura.	2	326 7 0	Ramnad and Madura, Ramnad and Guntur.	14	625 10 0	Ramnad, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Chingleput.	19	769 0 0
10 Hon'ble Minister for Public Information and Harijan Uplift.	Kistna and Guntur.	6	669 6 0	Kistna, Guntur, Vizagapatam and East Godavari.	11	819 10 0	Nellore, Bellary, Kistna, Madura and Ramnad.	13	728 2 0
11 Hon'ble Minister for Motor Transport and Food.	....	..	..	....	..	..	Malabar and Tanjore.	8	338 5 0
12 Hon'ble Minister for Forests.	....	..	..	....	..	..	Coimbatore ..	3	215 14 0
13 Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments.	Anantapur, Bellary and Guntur.	4	218 3 0	Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and East Godavari.	8	553 12 0	Chittoor	3	116 0 0

[23rd April 1947]

August 1946.				September 1946.				October 1946.			
	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.	Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.		Districts visited.	Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.	
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		(17)	(18)	(19)	
			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.	
6 Hon'ble Minister for Public Health.	Chingleput ..	3	201 9 0	Nilgiris, Trichinopoly and North Arcot.	10	462 14 0		Anantapur, Kistna, Delhi, Madura and Bellary.	17	446 5 0	
7 Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration.	North Arcot and Tinnevely.	7	332 12 0	North Arcot, The Nilgiris, South Arcot, Guntur and Salem.	11	1,198 3 0		North Arcot, Chittoor, Malabar, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Tanjore West Godavari and Salem.	17	174 1 0	
8 Hon'ble Minister for Law.	Salem, Bangalore and South Arcot.	4	304 4 0	Chingleput and West Godavari.	2	449 12 0		Ramnad, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Chittoor, Bangalore, Karur, Madura, Ramnad and Bellary.	15	503 15 0	
9 Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture.	North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly and Nellore.	4	309 0 0	Chingleput, Madura, Ramnad and South Arcot.	9	703 0 0		North Arcot, Tanjore and Madura.	15	465 10 0	
10 Hon'ble Minister for Public Information and Harijan Uplift.	West Godavari, Kistna and Coimbatore.	4	..	Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, South Arcot and West Godavari.	18	..		Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, South Arcot and West Godavari.	18	..	
11 Hon'ble Minister for Motor Transport and Food.	Delhi, Nellore and Kistna.	11	863 2 0	Delhi	8	318 14 0		Orissa, Malabar, Salem and East Godavari.	20	1,371 12 0	
12 Hon'ble Minister for Forests.	East Godavari ..	11	472 2 0	Started for East Godavari and stayed at Tatipaka (25th September 1946 to 10th November 1946) on account of ill-health.							
13 Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments.	Tanjore, Kistna, Chittoor and Nellore.	7	475 7 0	Salem, Coimbatore, Vellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Nellore.	9	185 7 0		Coimbatore and Chittoor.	3	..	

November 1946.				December 1946.				January 1947.			
	Districts visited.		Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.		Districts visited.		Number of days.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn.		
	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)		(21)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
			RS. A. P.					RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
6 Hon'ble Minister for Public Health.	Malabar, Madura and Kistna.	10	1,376 3 0	Chingleput, Nidambrolu and Mangalore.	1	175 0 0	Delhi and back to Madras.	..	1,594 12 0		
7 Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration.	Tinnevely, Tanjore, Kanara and Nagpur (United Provinces).	11	253 3 0	Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and Bangalore.	8	368 0 0	Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Kurnool, West Godavari, Salem and Bombay.	11	423 13 0		
8 Hon'ble Minister for Law.	Rannad and Tanjore.	3	1,200 12 0	Madura	1	590 0 0	Tinnevely, Delhi, Cownpore, Ranipet, Coimbatore, Malabar and Bangalore.	16½	216 12 0		
9 Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture.	North Arcot and Trichinopoly.	3	202 13 0	Trichinopoly, Madura, Pudukkottah, Rannad and Vizagapatam.	10	897 1 0	West Godavari, Rannad, Madura, South Malabar and West Godavari.	22	1,217 3 0		
10 Hon'ble Minister for Public Information and Harijan Uplift.	Kistna, Madura and Nagpur.	9	2,516 14 0 (including August, September and October 1946).	Coimbatore, Kistna, Cochin, Travancore, Tinnevely, Madura, Coimbatore and Malabar.	9	Not available.	Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Kistna, Guntur, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kharagpur (Calcutta).	10	Not available.		
11 Hon'ble Minister for Motor Transport and Food	East Godavari and Delhi.	14	.. ..	Coimbatore and Malabar.	11	531 0 0 (including November).	Guntur, West Godavari, East Godavari and Delhi.	18	118 1 0		
12 Hon'ble Minister for Forests.	....	..	145 14 0	....	..	.. ..	....	..	.. ..		
13 Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments.	Coimbatore, Salem and Guntur.	9	216 15 0	Madura, Tinnevely and Kistna.	3	384 7 0	Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Nellore, Cuddapah, Guntur, Trichinopoly, Rannad, Tinnevely, Tanjore and Cuddalore.	12	788 2 0		

